WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN

"P & O WHISKY"

When you can get THAT at

Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.

OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,082—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER, 30, 1900.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leigh	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th "
M.L. PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7556	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th September, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
HABSBURG	R. Mitis	4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 336.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,233	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060,	" 625,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOIST for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd November, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 1st November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 30th October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 3rd November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th October, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool, Freight and Marine Insurances at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SAFARI	1432	Ahrens	11th Nov.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

This Steamer also takes Cargo and Passengers for Benadir Coast Ports, viz:—MERKA, BRAWA, MOGDISCHU and KISMAYU.

For rates and particulars apply to

WILLIAM M. BELL,
Acting Agent.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 29th Oct., 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	THURSDAY. 22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,308	Poydenot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain ..... to sail on or about the 15th Nov. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 87, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

LAND FOR SALE.

A LAND VALUABLE and well situated close to G. I. P. R. Matunga Station, on the South-Eastern and Western sides of the line, suitable for building Bunglows, &c. Price moderate. Apply to

THE REVD. VICAR,
of the Church of St. Michael, Upper Mahim.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE LARGE Building known as VICTORIA HOUSE," Byculla, Bombay," is offered for Sale, the Company having transferred their wholesale Business to the Fort. Suitable for a Factory Machinery, Godown, Club, School-house, Library, &c., or TO LET in TENEMENTS. For full particulars apply to

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
PHILLIPS & Co. LD.,
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES GIPGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

TREACHER AND CO.'S WHISKIES.

OLD—MELLOW—WELL-MATURED

	Special Cash Rates. Rs.	A.	Ordinary Rates. Rs.	A.
HIGHLAND MALT	26	0	29	0
OLD GLENLIVET	24	0	27	0
OLD IRISH	26	0	29	0
LIQUEUR	32	8	36	8
TREACHER & CO'S SPECIAL WHISKEY	23	8	26	8

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS,

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLSALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK.

LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,202,400
RESERVE FUND	£2,202,400

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE WHEEL ROYAL ENFIELD BICYCLES

riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	260	"	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	"	300	"	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	285	"	315
Lady's Model BM/C	"	230	"	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,

That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannotcheck the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.,
[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed. WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS.
Coimbatore, Southern India. AGENTS WANTED.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS Should obtain the PROSPECTUS FOR 1900.

NEW RATES, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner.

THE FUNDS EXCEED RS. 1,50,00,000. IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	52	24	12
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MIRZA MAHOMED SHEFFI bin HAJEE MAHOMED SAADAT ISPHANI of shiraz in Persia, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned properties. All persons having any claims to or upon the said properties by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, mortgage, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise his, her or their claims, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being on the East side of Oomer Khadi Road, in the Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Ramcrishna Manekji, on or towards the West by the said Oomer Khadi Road, on or towards the North by the Baboola Tank Road, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Bulkoo Ramji and partly by the property of Dewnoand Mooji and which said dwelling houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3558, 3559, 3560 and 3620, and Street Nos. 4, 55, 61, 2, 57, 6, 20 and 61.

AND SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being on the South side of the Baboola Tank Road, in the Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Oomer Khadi Road, on or towards the West by the property of Borah Chandabhai Dawoodbhai, on or towards the North by the said Baboola Tank Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Memon Mahomed Ahmed, and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3334 and Street Nos. 1, 3, 47 and 55—Dated this 27 day of October, 1900.

PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & MOOS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR UNLOADING AND STACKING COAL AND COKE.

TENDERS are invited for Unloading and Stacking COAL and COKE at the Running Engine Shed and in the Workshops at Parel, for the year 1901, and will be received by the Undersigned upto 1st December 1900.

Tender forms giving particulars and conditions of contract can be obtained on application to the Undersigned. A fee of eight annas will be charged for each tender form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Unloading & Stacking Coal and Coke."

E. S. LUARD,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.
Parel Works, 27th October, 1900.

BOMBAY, BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE & CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.
TENDERS for the PURCHASE of CASTOR CAKE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto 15th December, 1900, for the purchase of CASTOR CAKE (1000 tons more or less) that may be produced at the Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmati, during the year 1901.

Tender forms giving particulars and conditions of contract can be obtained from the Undersigned on application and payment of eight annas for each form.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for purchase of Castor Cake."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

E. S. LUARD,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.
Parel Works, 27th October, 1900.

WHISKY.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR.

BURKE'S * * * IRISH.

Quality and age Guaranteed.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER,

ORGANIST and CHOIRMASTER, ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY, late Organist of All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad; Officiating Organist in 1899, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta; Pupil of Dr. Arnold, Winchester Cathedral; and of the late Mr. CHARLES VICTOR, of the Carl Rosa Opera Co.

IS OPEN TO RECEIVE PUPILS for the ORGAN, PIANO, HARMONY, and particularly for the CULTIVATION of the VOICE.

Candidates prepared for Trinity College, London.

Results of private pupils for 1900: 18 passed the Theoretical Examination, two gaining maximum marks; 2 passed the Teachers' or Higher Examination, one gaining the Associateship of the College; 4 in the Senior and 3 in the Intermediate Grade.

Classes taught Harmony and Singing on special terms.

For terms, apply to

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER,
Care of the Rev. F. N. Hill,
Waudby Road,
Bombay.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE,

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajit Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators; Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bank Street, Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay, above Telephone Office, the valuable and handsome teak-wood and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, a lot of medical books, sweet-toned mahogany square piano by Soundy, table ornaments, figures, Hinks and Dimar's lamps, large size Brussels carpet with border, etc, the property of DR. VAN INGEN WINTER, M. D.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 30th October, 1900.

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.

BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.

TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,

Two Guineas per week.

TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.

PROPRIETRESS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES. English-made, Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen patterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs. 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAVE you ever got your dresses WASHED or DYED at DESAI and Co.? If not, go a trial and you will admire its merits. In order to avoid misunderstanding read the Board. DESAI and Co. only. No. 37, Bombay and Chandanwadi High School, opposite the old Shop.

NEW SUITINGS.—Navy Blue Serge Lounge Suits, Rs. 35. Coloured Soft Wool Suits, Rs. 30. All Wool Cashmere Suits, Rs 42. Fancy Tropical Cashmeres, new Colors. Soft Shirtings.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED, in a MERCHANT'S BUSINESS, by an Englishman of large experience and some Capital. Address "99," care of this office.

FOR SALE.—GRAND SQUARE PIANO, Schiedmayer and Stuttgart's, as perfect as a new one. For particulars apply No. "101," care of this office.

AUCTION SALE of Dr. Van Ingen Winter's Valuable Furniture, Piano, &c., at Bank Street, Fort, opposite Bombay Bank, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

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Bombay 26th October, 1900.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive Tenders up to 1 o'clock (gun fire) on TUESDAY, the sixth day of November, 1900, for the right to enter into an agreement for a building lease for a term of 99 years at fixed rates of rent of the TRIANGULAR PLOT of VACANT LAND South of the Crawford Market, Esplanade, Bombay, and lying between Hornby Road on the West and Paltan Road on the East and bounded on the North by proposed new Road 60 feet wide, on the South side of the market. The area measures about 7,033 square yards.

The particulars as to the rates of rent fixed by the Board for this Plot and the conditions on which such Tenders are to be made can be obtained on application to the Engineer of the Board.

The Tender must state the amount of premium the Tenderer is prepared to pay for the right to enter into the agreement for a lease, also the minimum cost of the buildings to be erected and the purposes for which such buildings are intended.

By Order of the Board,

W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay 15th September 1900.

VITAL POWER.

MANY THOUSANDS of men suffer from enervating weaknesses, and cannot find a cure for them. I say to such sufferers; write to me; and I will show you a recently discovered means (simple and certain) by which you can be relieved of your sufferings. It will only cost you a penny for postage, and it will cure all the undermentioned diseases, as well as those peculiar ailments which invariably accompany NERVOUS DISORDERS of all kinds. If you suffer from Exhausted Vitality, Loss of Energy Weakness, Despondency, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin, Dimness of Sight, Melancholy, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Kidney, or Liver Complaints, or any disease of the Urinary Organs, do not fail to send a stamped addressed envelope to:—GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq., Colne House, Rembrandt Road Lee, London S.E. (Name this paper).

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANI-SHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in Indian of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

DEUTSCHES EXPORT-MUSTERLAGER

(GERMAN EXPORT SHOW ROOMS)

BERLIN S.

Dresdner Strasse 34-35. Dresdner Strasse 34-35

WHOEVER desires to BUY GOODS of reliable German origin should apply to the above mentioned firm where every kind of information regarding German industrial productions will be readily given. Permanent exposition of works of German manufacture and art.

Open from 9-5 p.m.

Please ask for Prospects.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 2 bon. }	1,240
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial	10,000	100	100	nil	65
Bank of India	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	9
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-16-0	1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advantage	70		Half yearly. 000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	0	Nil	12
Assur Veerjee Mill. Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	0m
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ltd.		1,000	1,000	60	
Baliary Manfg. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs. 30	48
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dRs.	90
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,00
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,040
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	440
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2.	660
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	350
Coorla Mills	1	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	365
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	615
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	280
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs30	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	250
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	385
Hingunghat Mills	700	600	600		40
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	500
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	15
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves,	1,100	600	600	Nil	390
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	130
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	100	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	3,430	1,000	1,000	20	30
Khandelah	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	40
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs.8	570
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs10	158xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	570
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,825
Manaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	70
Mahboob shah Mills (Ghiburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,805
Michaelal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.,	300	100	115	dvdRs15	70
Amraoti	5,000	250	—	Nil	
Mazagon Mfg. Co.					
Moraji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,525
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	16
Nadura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa 52
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	230
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld.)	742	1,	1,000	Nil	600
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	800
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	50
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	1750xd
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	85
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	Nil	245
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	275
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs24	570
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Western India,	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	5 pr. ct.
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	500	—	4 pr. ct.

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25
Bombay Cotton Broulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	Nil.
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd Rs30
Colaba	600	200	200	dv Rs 20
East India	500	1,380	1,380	dvd Rs 15
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	125
Fort	400	200	—	dvd Rs 9
French	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs 60
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	600	dvd Rs35
Khangaum	700	100	100	Rs 17
Kurla Press Co., Ld	240	460	450	dvd Rs 80
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.
Manjeshwar Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35
Munmar M	000	250	all	dvd Rs20
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30
Sassoon	300	500	500	20
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125
Sind	400	2,000	750	20
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1
Volkart	—	000	—	Rs 80

Akbar				1,800xd
Albert Ginning Co.			all	18 pr. ct.
Albert (Kurrachee)			1,100	Rs. 80
Bellary			1,000	dv Rs 20
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld			250	25
Bombay Cotton Broulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld			125	Nil.
Broach City Press Co., Ld			200	dvd Rs30
Colaba			200	dv Rs 20
East India			1,380	dvd Rs 15
English Press and Manfg			1,000	125
Fort			—	dvd Rs 9
French			500	dvd Rs20
Harvey and Sabapathy			600	dvd Rs35
Hingoli Press Co., Ld			100	Rs 17
Khangaum			450	dvd Rs 80
Bahuva Press Co., Ld			all	15 pr. ct.
Manjeshwar Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld			500	53
Mercantile			125	dvd Rs 5
Mofussil Co			400	dvd Rs35
Munmar M			all	dvd Rs20
New Berar			500	dvd Rs50
New Indian			125	dv Rs12½
Prince of Wales			00	20
Sabapathy (Bellary)			70	30
Sassoon			500	20
Sind and Punjab Co.			1,000	125
Sind			750	20
Sorab Woollen Mills			250	Nil.
Surat City Press Co., Ld.			all	1
Volkart			—	Rs 80

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m. High water, 3-6m., 3-2a. Low water, 9-11m., 8-34a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4-15 p. m.
Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
Marine Court of Enquiry, Esplanade Police Court.

THE PEOPLES' FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—In consequence of the death of Professor MaxMuller, this library will be closed to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Habsburg, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 12 noon, on Thursday, the 1st November, 1900. Letters, &c., for Aden and Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched.

A FALSE CHARGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Savalia Yenkuji charged Chedi Sujat Khan, before Mr. M. A. Jinnah, with assault and robbery. The evidence showed that complainant and accused had a scuffle, during which the complainant dropped the money. The magistrate found that the charges were false and fined the complainant Rs. 15, which sum was awarded to accused as compensation.

BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Vithoo Nanoo, a Hindu, was charged with importing into Bombay from Karad, 23 tolas of ganja without a permit from the Collector of Bombay. Accused arrived in Bombay from Karad on Saturday night and alighted at the Dadur Station where the drug was found concealed under his arm. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held yesterday by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, at Bhoiwada, Parel, regarding the death of Vijkorbai, a Hindu girl, aged about twelve years. The deceased, who was an orphan, resided with his brother in a chawl at Parel, Bhoiwada. On Friday evening, the girl was cooking some food, when her clothes accidentally caught fire and she was extensively burnt all over her body. She died on Sunday night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

CASUALTIES IN THE HARBOUR.—On Saturday morning, a prow laden with 43 tons of coal was leaving the steam-ship Clan Murray to sail across the harbour, when owing to a stormy gale that was blowing at the time, she filled in with water and sank. The tindal Mahadoo Bala and the crew were saved by another prow which was then lying alongside the liner.—The same day another prow laden also with coal, was sailing from Gunpowder Road to Malet Bunder, when off Mazagon she sank. The tindal and crew were saved by a steam launch. The damage has not been estimated.

BROACHING CARGO.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Saladin Baban, Kamal Ebrahim, Sheik Abdul Osman, and Edrus Saladin, Mahomedan seamen, were charged with broaching cargo, Inspector Walton, of the Water Police, stated that the accused in conveying cargo from shore to steamers lying in the harbour abstracted goods and were arranging to send their spoil to their native town in a pattimar, which was about to leave for Dabul. The first two accused had large quantities of cloth, and with the other two several bags of sugar and tea were found. His worship convicted and sentenced the first two accused to six months' and the other two to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

AN APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. M. A. Jinnah issued a notice on Veniram Jaduram and Gangadas Parashram, calling upon them to appear before the court for the purpose of recording further evidence as directed by the High Court. The first accused in this case was convicted by Mr. Jinnah of assault and was fined on the 31st of July last, while the second accused was discharged. After the order was made Mr. Spencer appeared on behalf of the accused, and stated that he wanted to call evidence for the defence, whereupon the magistrate remarked that the case was closed and as he had passed the order, he could not take further evidence in the case.

Against this order Mr. Coyajee with Mr. Spencer applied to the High Court for a revision and in support of the application Mr. Spencer made an affidavit as to what had occurred at the time. On the 8th instant Mr. Jinnah addressed a letter to the Deputy Registrar, in which among other things it was stated that the affidavit was full of misrepresentations, and far from the truth in many places so far as it affected him. He added that it was far from his desire that the least injustice should be done to an accused person owing to the clumsy advocacy of his pleader, and he thought that the case should be sent back to hear evidence if the accused really and honestly intended to call evidence.

The High Court, in disposing of the appeal, were of opinion that the magistrate was perfectly justified in what he did; but in order that the accused might not be at any disadvantage by reason of his pleader's mistake, the court set aside the conviction and directed the magistrate to hear the evidence for the defence.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	3	0	9
B Mandvi, Chuna, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	4	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	10	3	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	2	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	8
Total	26	12	115
Total plague deaths to date	80,300	66,425	
Same date last year	19	16	109

INOCULATION.

The total of inoculated persons up to 17th Oct. was 2,00,190,

Castes and Nationalities.	Week ending 17th Oct., 1900.	From 6th Sept., 1899, up to 17th Oct., 1900.	Since 1st Oct., 1897 up to 17th Oct., 1900.
Brahmins	0	1,350	2,579
Jains	0	1,059	1,322
High Caste Hindus	0	60,331	64,221
Low Caste Hindus	0	93,013	95,059
Mussalmans	1	11,731	21,201
Parsees	0	1,692	8,239
Jews	0	638	774
Europeans	0	237	368
Eurasians	0	229	369
Native Christians	0	1,944	3,182
Other Nationalities	0	1,180	1,725
Unclassified	0	1	651
Total	1	1,63,705	2,00,190

PLAGUE IN POONA.

The following are the plague returns of the Poona City from 26th to 27th instant:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Shukurwar	8	7
Vetal	6	5
Gaol	1	4
Ghorapadi	0	1
Raviwar	4	5
Ganesh	3	4
Budhwar	9	4
Sadashiv	3	3
Narayan	2	1
Shanvar	7	5
Bhavani	10	12
Nana	2	4
Kasba	9	10
Somwar	1	2
Mangalwar	1	1
Nihal	1	2
	70	70

Total mortality 74

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE KARACHI ICE COMPANY.

THE twentieth annual meeting of shareholders of this Company was held yesterday at the registered office, Hummum Street, Dr. Hormusjee B. Dantra presiding. The directors' report stated that owing to the sale price of ice having been reduced in consequence of severe competition, the net profit shows a shrinkage of Rs. 1,577-7-0, as compared with that of the previous year. The profit and loss statement shows a balance of Rs. 6,697-5-4 (after deducting Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw's share of the profit) available for disposal. The board recommended it to be dealt with as follows:—To depreciation and renewal fund Rs. 3,000-0-0: To payment of a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, Rs. 2,800-0-0. Balance to next year's account Rs. 297-5-4.

The directors' report was adopted and passed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, was declared. Mr. Eknath R. Khote was re-elected a director. Dr. Hormusjee B. Dantra was re-elected chairman of the board of directors. Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine and Mr. Nasarwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were reappointed auditors.

THE HYDERABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of this Company was held yesterday at its registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr Moosthfala Bhoomiah, chairman of the board, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

While the cotton spinning and weaving industry all over the country has been subjected to severe depression, it is no small satisfaction to your directors to be able on the present occasion to congratulate you on the good results of your business, as carried on during the official year ending 30th June 1900. These results have been obtained in spite of the failure of the rains and the consequent failure of the cotton crops in the Nizam's country, to which your Company has to look entirely for its annual supply of the staple. In the face of this failure of cotton supply, your directors, with the approval of the secretary, treasurer, and agent, had no alternative but to take a step entirely unprecedented in the history of your Company, viz., to stop the mills from working for one-half of each of the four months of March, April, May and June last. Your directors, looking to the loss of wages incurred by the mill hands, owing to the partial stoppage of the mills mentioned above, in a time of great famine considered it only reasonable that the Company should grant them compensation to the extent of half their loss which amounted to Rs. 4,845-3-3 for six months from March last. This was accordingly done with a view that the mill hands might stick to their work and serve the Company with greater zeal and faithfulness in the future, and this act of the directors, it is hoped, will meet with your approbation. Your directors have also much pleasure in bringing to your notice that your secretary, treasurer, and agent, Mr. J. Seymour Keay, and two of the principal merchants dealing with the Company, namely Messrs. Moosthiala Ramanappa and Ramgopal, voluntarily came forward and liberally contributed in equal shares one-half of the remaining half of the loss sustained by the mill operatives in consequence of the mill working short time. It would be superfluous to add that the best thanks of the Company are due to these gentlemen for this act of kindness and generosity. As will be observed from the accompanying audited balance sheet and profit and loss accounts, the net profit earned for the past year amounts to Rs. 1,11,488-9-9. This with the balance of Rs. 2,175-9-7, carried over from the previous year makes a total of Rs. 1,13,664-3-4. Of this amount Rs. 28,000 or Rs. 40 per share were distributed in March last as an "ad interim" dividend and there now remain in hand Rs. 85,664-3-4, which your directors recommend should be disposed of as follows:—(a) In payment of a further dividend on 700 shares at Gt. Rs. 40 per share—Gt. Rs. 28,00-0-0; (b) To be set aside to reserve fund Rs. 40,00-0-0; (c) As bonus to certain of the Company's employes Rs. 2,500-0-0; (d) Balance to be carried forward to next year's profit and loss account Rs. 15,074-3-4; Gt. Rs. 85,634-3-4. The above disposal of the amount carried will, it is hoped, meet with your approval. The three new intermediate frames from messrs. Brooks and Doxey, referred to in the last annual report, having arrived in January last, were erected and have been working quite satisfactorily for the last eight months. Their total cost has been Rs. 7,729-14-0. On 31st December last, your directors applied from the reserve fund an amount of Rs. 94,610-5-9 towards depreciating the original ledger value of the new machinery. This amount is equal to a 25 per cent. reduction for the five years from 30th June 1894 to 30th June 1899 on such ledger value, which up till 30th June 1899 stood at Rs. 5,05,688-15-0 and the ledger value consequently stood on the said 31st December last at Rs. 4,71,076-9-3 only. Your directors also applied in like manner an amount of Rs. 7,633-8-5 towards further depreciating the ledger value of the old machinery which is still at work. This amount is equal to a depreciation of 5 per cent. on all the old machines still at work which are, from their nature, fairly capable of annual depreciation. Both the new and old machinery just described were on 30th June last further depreciated by another 5 per cent. for the year under report as will be noted from the audited accounts published herewith. The machinery, buildings, yarn, cloth and stores of all descriptions are now insured for Rs. 12,89,400 and the present cotton stock is also fully insured. Owing to limited sales the accumulated stocks of yarn and cloth are likewise fully insured. The Company's profits have likewise been insured at Lloyds for the sum of £ 13,000 equal to Rs. 1,95,000 which sum is intended to cover two years profits, thus insuring to you your dividends during the time of the rebuilding and refitting of the mill in the event of its suffering from the calamity of fire. The retiring director on the present occasion is Mr. Moosthiala Bhoomia who is, however eligible for re-election.

The report and audited accounts were adopted and passed. A further dividend on 700 shares at Rs. 40 per share was declared. Mr. Moosthiala Bhoomia was re-elected a director. Messrs. Fardoonjee Ardasir Cursetjee and V. A. Kirtiker were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 300 each.

COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LD. THE REPORT REJECTED.

The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Nowroji Manockji Wadia, C. I. E., presided. The following is the director's report:—

Gentlemen,—the directors beg to submit their annual report, together with the audited statements of profit and loss and balance sheet, for the year ended 30th June 1900. The working during the period under report has resulted as follows: Land and property revenue Rs. 94,469-4-6, old mill loss Rs. 76,159-1-0, new mill loss Rs. 25,423-4-2, deduct—both mills' losses Rs. 1,01,582-5-2, leaving loss Rs. 7,113-3-8, deduct—balance of profit from last year Rs. 9,11-13-5, net loss Rs. 1,201-6-3, which the directors have carried forward to the debit of next account. In conformity with the resolution passed at your last annual general meeting, advertisements were inserted in the local papers, inviting offers for the purchase of the Company's mills but no applications whatever were—nor, even up to this date, any have been—received in response. Our new mill yarn enjoys a very good grip in the China market, but the state of affairs there, as regards stocks in the earlier part, necessitated its closing in February last, and the disturbed state of that country, in the latter period, has necessitated continuing it so closed up till now. Should the China disturbances be soon over, in view of the comparatively reduced stocks there, and a good monsoon this year, in this country, affecting cotton production, it may prove advantageous to the interests of this Company, to re-open and resume work in this mill. The China difficulties have not exercised such an adverse influence on the old mill, having weaving also combined with spinning, and so we went on working it, till in the beginning of this year, we stopped spinning bundled yarn therein, and from April to June inclusive, the entire mill was stopped. From July, we have resumed weaving, and from the hopes inspired by a good monsoon, we expect to go on working, unless a great rise in cotton, without an adequate rise in the prices of cloth, may make it imperative to close again. In future the directors will let themselves be guided by circumstances as they arise, and determine either way, to close or work, wholly or partially, as it may be deemed most prudent in the interests of the Company. They will keep themselves alert to receive offers for the sale of the mills, or for giving them on commission on profits, or by contracts, and on anything reasonable and definite turning up, they will not be slow to call a meeting of the shareholders and invite your attention to give sanction to any advantageous proposal that may be placed before you. The directors retiring by rotation are Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, who are eligible for re-election.

The chairman proposed the adoption of the report and Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Chichgar seconded.

Mr. Ardeshir Setna pointed out that both the mills had been working at a loss during the last nine years and the earnings of the land were swallowed by the mills. He suggested in the interest of the shareholders that either the land should be separated from the mills or the latter should be closed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram said that if they closed the mills they would have to incur an expenditure of Rs. 75,000, while if they were kept working, they would incur a loss of Rs. 65,000.

A warm discussion followed and many shareholders spoke in loud and excited tones. The shareholders declined to adopt the report until some definite proposal were set forth to separate the mills from the land or to close the former.

The proposition for the adoption of the report was put to the vote, but was negatived by a large majority.

The motion for the re-election of Mr. N. M. Wadia and Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, as directors of the Company, was also rejected by a majority.

The auditors were re-appointed and the meeting dispersed.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 29.

Sunday: The barometer has been steady along the hills in Northern India, in North-eastern India, Burma and East of the Peninsula; has fallen slightly to briskly in the west of Peninsula and briskly to rapidly in Sind and adjacent districts. The depression in North-West India has intensified over Sind. Winds are light on the West Coast and the depression in the Arabian Sea is apparently filling up. Conditions are unchanged over the Bay, and pressure continues relatively low in Tenasserim. Unusually high temperature prevails in Sind, South Punjab, Gujarat, the greater part of the Peninsula, Lower Burma and Tenasserim. Temperature is in defect in north-western and Central Provinces, Central India, North Bengal, Orissa and Upper Burma. Showers have fallen in Madras, Malabar, Mysore, Bombay, Deccan and Ceylon. Trincomalee Wellington, Cuddalore, Negapatam and Sholapur have received from one to one and half inches.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 29th OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat being sown. All crops doing well.

Ferozepore.—

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE
ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO
AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND
CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES
AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM
& CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched: To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.
H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—
NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY, AGENTS.
HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed
MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.
PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.
NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.
NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.
SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.
OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS.
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON,"
A, B, C, CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL,
Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 29.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been steady during the day with rates more or less unchanged from Saturday. Early in the morning Credits were placed for November at 1s. 4 5-32d. but during the day this could not be repeated, and 1s. 4 3-16d. was accepted for December to February.

The Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-16d., was given for ready delivery and 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, while 1s. 3 31-32d. for Telegraphic was given for all December. Taken altogether the day's business has been on a moderate scale.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d.
,, Demand	1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d.
do. Francs	169 1-2 to 169 3-4
Shanghai 30 day's sight	Rs. 209
Hongkong do	,, 154
Japan do	,, 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 97-8 for the coming settlement and 1-16th lower for November and during the day rates improved 1-16th in both directions. The Bank of Bombay cash balance is up 7 1-2 lakhs.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is quiet and all prices are unchanged.

Maneckji Petit S. and W. Co. ..... Rs. 1,805

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

	Rs.	
Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	3,41,743
,, ,, ,, Branches	Inc.	1,73,384
Other ,, ...	,,	11,03,871
Government Securities	,,	26,499
Other authorised ,, ...	Dec.	1,85,180
Loans	Inc.	1,44,034
Bills discounted and purchased ...	,,	8,64,943
Balances with other Banks	,,	30,065
Cash	,,	7,63,566

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet and there are sellers for April-May at 19s.

COALS.—All we can hear of is that a few ready lots of Deshurgar have changed hands at Rs. 16-4.

WHEAT is perhaps a shade steadier at Rs. 4-9 for White Delhi, April-May.

LINSEED.—The market is steady without change at Rs. 11-6 to Rs. 11-8.

RAPESEED is steady with a fair demand for Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 8-6.

CASTORSEED.—The market is quiet with a little business doing at Rs. 38-12 to Rs. 39.

POPPYSEED.—The market is unchanged at Rs. 9-3.

GINGELLYSEED.—The market is steady with good enquiry for ready lots.

COTTON.—The market keeps steady and rates are up about Re. 1 to Rs. 2 owing to latest advices from Liverpool and New York showing some improvement. Exporters appear to be out of the market at present, the Mills taking about 800 bales.

	Rs.
Bengal, Fine, ready	180-185
Do. F. G. do.	175
Do. do. January, 1901	181-188
Broach Fine ready	205
Do. Good, do.	195
Do. do. December-January	220
Khamgaum, January	181

We append our weekly statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898.
Week's receipts at U S Ports ...	323,000	341,000	497,000
,, Exports to U K ...	149,000	79,000	183,000
,, ,, to Continent ..	90,000	123,000	124,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	1,880,000	1,770,000	2,244,000
,, Exports to G B. ,, ...	678,000	493,000	724,000
,, to Continent ,, ...	466,900	686,000	573,000
,, Stock at U S Ports ...	690,000	815,000	955,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898.
Total visible supply of all sorts	2,450,000	3,288,120	3,304,170
Do. ,, ,, of Surats ...	102,000	49,789	72,120

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool ...	193,000	750,950	593,440
Do. in London ...	15,000	2,000	5,000
American Afloat ...	390,000	192,000	433,500
East Indian ,, ...	19,000	2,000	1,000
Total...	614,000	946,950	1,032,940
Price of Mid.-Americans ...	5 7-32	4	3 1-13
Do. of Good Bhownugger ...	4 12-32	3 5-16	2 5-8
Difference ...	27-32d.	22 33d.	14-32d.

Arrivals of Cotton into Bombay yesterday. 322 bales

Summary of Daily arrivals of Wheat and Seeds Bombay yesterday:—

Wheat	418	cwts.
Linseed	1,167	,,
Rapeseed	67	,,
Gingellyseed	4,942	,,
Poppyseed	43	,,
Groundnuts	4	,,
Castorseed	1,049	,,
Rice	1,703	,,
Myrabollams	465	,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 27th October, as compared with the statement of 20th October :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 20. Rs.	Oct. 27. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,03,631	49,81,830
Do. do. at Branches	20,39,196	22,12,580
Other Liabilities	523,67,247	5,34,71,118
Post Bills	7,033	5,550
Credits undrawn	14,75,479	17,84,411
Rs...	781,92,586	794,35,547
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	79,68,425	79,94,824
Other authorised Securities	27,34,073	25,48,893
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	64,12,124	60,11,288
Loans do. do.	237,68,098	239,12,132
Bills Discounted and purchased	110,83,515	1,19,48,458
Dead Stock	3,98,904	3,98,905
Stamps and Stationery	18,760	18,749
Balances with other Banks	3,73,836	4,03,901
Cash	254,34,851	261,93,417
Rs...	781,92,586	794,35,547

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 12-32.
The Manchester Market has been easier

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 9-16
Bar Silver	29 7-8

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

The Clan line steamer Clan Ogilvy arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 27.

The Clan line steamer Clan Chisholm left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, OCT. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore on the 28th inst.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 13th October 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,03,000	2,70,000	7,000	3,86,000
Or per mile of Railway	67	161	4	235
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	15,37,395	39,42,059	79,000	55,58,454
Total for 15 weeks...	16,46,395	42,12,059	86,000	59,44,454
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,31,603	4,63,211	—3,473	5,91,812
Per mile of Ry do.	80	281	—2	359
Total to corresponding date do.	16,19,403	45,90,903	1,03,265	63,13,571

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 2,05,342
Increase to date ... ,, 3,69,117

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM Extras, of Rs. 2. can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

BIRTHS.

BUCKLEY—October 23, at the Eden Hospital, the wife of W J Buckley, of a son.
CADELL—October 22, at Fyzabad, the wife of Major J M Cadell, I M S, of a daughter.
HOLMES—October 17, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain G V Holmes, Mulwa Bull Corps, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CRADDOCK—October 20, at Umballa, Louisa, widow of the late James Craddock, esq, of Simla, aged 62.
ELIOT—October 23, at Rawal Pindi, of gastritis, Belle, wife of Ernest Marshal Eliot.
KNOTT—October 24, at the General Hospital, Madras, Eleanor, the dearly beloved daughter of Isabella and Henry Knott, G G Ry, Bezwada, aged 20.
RAMSBOTHAM—October 23, at the General Hospital, Madras, after a short and painful illness, Henry John, Military Medical Student, Warrant Branch, youngest son of Mr H Ramsbotham, Rajahmundry, aged 22 years.
TAYLOR—October 22, at Madras, William Dudley Taylor, of Walsall, Birmingham, England, aged 62 years, 10 months and 22 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1900.

FROM Shanghai we learn that with a zeal which outruns discretion, some of the missionary refugees who have, within the last few months, fortunately succeeded in escaping with their lives from various stations in the interior, are now contemplating returning to their spheres of labour, and are in communication with their respective Consuls with this object in view. It no doubt speaks much for their zeal that they should desire to go back to labour in "the Lord's Vineyard" and they are, each and everyone of them, prepared to die, if need be, for "The Cause." But if missionaries were only as far-seeing with regard to this world as the next, they would be content to wait. They probably fear that the suggestion, ventilated the other day, of confining the operations of missionaries within prescribed areas round the treaty ports, will be acted upon, and that if once they get to their old stations they will not be interfered with. If this be the cause of their restlessness it is excusable. But it is necessary to remind these gentlemen that they are directly or indirectly the cause of many lives being lost and are almost wholly responsible for the present state of affairs in China. It appears from a statement in the editorial columns of our contemporary, the "Celestial Empire," that the Consuls do not feel at liberty to forbid the missionaries to return but the representatives of Great Britain, France, America, and Sweden and Norway have pointed out the inadvisability of attempting to resume mission work until the country is more settled. Except in the immediate neighbourhood of the Treaty Ports, it would be worse than madness on the part of the missionaries to go, and culpable on the part of the Consuls to allow them, except at their own risk. It has already been represented to them that their projected action may not only have disastrous consequences for themselves, but may lead to troubles involving both the Foreign Consuls and the native provincial officials. But this is not sufficient to dissuade them and it is recorded that the Rev. D. W. Nicholls, an American Methodist Episcopal Missionary, has already provoked trouble.

Permission was given to that gentleman to revisit Kikiang on his representing that he was anxious to assure himself of the safety of the native converts. On his arrival there he intimated his intention of proceeding to Nauchang and the Governor of the Province wrote endeavouring to dissuade him. But from that time to the present nothing has been heard of him. Unless he be alive and well, we trust nothing will be heard of him, that other foolhardy persons may be taught a lesson. The Society to which he belongs has begun to pester the Consul-General in the matter. That official is doing the best he can to discover the whereabouts of his countryman, but there is every reason to believe that the fool has paid the penalty of his folly. The Peking correspondent of a London journal couples missionaries and opium together as the two curses of China. The Chinese Ambassador accredited to St. Petersburg and Vienna says: "The principal cause, to which the present conflict must be attributed, must be sought in the bitter hatred with which the Chinese people regard the Christians." Herr von Brandt, the former German Minister to Peking, is also of the same opinion, and prophesies that unless missionary methods are largely altered Europe will find itself in another ten years face to face with a crisis infinitely more horrible and extensive than the Boxer movement. There have been risings directed solely against missionaries when China was at peace with the Occident, and no diplomatic complications were at hand to inflame the anti-foreign sentiment. Such were the riots of 1890 and 1895, and the massacre of Tientsin in 1870. The Chinese rank missionaries with opium as the two greatest curses of the country. Mr. Michie declares that "missionaries of every creed have aroused the detestation of the people of China of all classes." These are strong words to use; but if the writers have known many missionaries of such obstinacy and wilful blindness as Mr. Nicholls, we can quite understand the severity of their condemnation.

Yet it cannot be denied that missionaries have done good work in China. Besides those who aim solely at proselytising, there is any number of medical missionaries, and whereas in 1893 over three hundred thousand patients were treated by about a hundred English and American missionaries, last year saw the numbers grow to 745,322 persons, treated in 124 hospitals and 240 dispensaries. And it will be remembered by many that in gratitude for the aid rendered to his wife by a lady-doctor, Li-Hung-Chang built and equipped a handsome hospital in Tientsin, and placed it under the management of a medical missionary. The missions in China, to a large extent, resemble those of India. Their educational achievements in China are most encouraging. Six years ago the Protestant missions alone numbered 21,353. Last year the total had reached three times that figure. It has been shown that the American missions have taken the premier position in this branch of the work. The American Methodists have a college in Peking, and three others of first-class order in Shanghai, Nanking, and Foochow. The American Presbyterians have a good establishment in Shantung, and the Protestant Episcopalians a very influential one in Shanghai. English missions have not neglected this branch of their work, but they have not taken advantage of this opportunity as they might have done. Men of rank and wealth send their sons to mission schools, assured that they will receive a first-class education in both Chinese and English subjects, and, what they value as highly, that attention will be given to moral training, especially with regard to opium-smoking. Thus it will be seen that there is a bright as well as a dark side to the shield. Lord Curzon has very fairly stated the case both for and against missionaries in China in his "Problems of the Far East," and recognised the obvious necessity for some means of protecting the missionaries from themselves, when he wrote:—"What may be the future of missionary effort it is impossible to predict; but it would be a service of international value could some means be devised, not of arresting or diverting, but of controlling its operations, which are at present as random as the winds of heaven simultaneously let loose from the Æolus bag of all the Churches in Christendom." In answer to the "call" these enthusiasts, frequently not only sacrifice their own lives, but those of others less willing and perhaps less ready to die. The agitation for the regulation of missionary work is, we are glad to see, gaining ground.

AN instructive report concerning the agricultural products of Chili, Shantung and Manchuria, the Chief Provinces of Northern China, has been prepared by the United States' Consul at Tientsin. Probably the most important crop is wheat which grows all over the region. Spring wheat is grown in a few districts, but as a rule the ground is ploughed for wheat in the autumn after the other crops have been garnered and there has been a good fall of rain. The wheat is sown with a drill, manure being poured into the seed drill at the same time. Much of the land is made to produce two full crops a year and after the wheat has been reaped in June, beans, sweet potatoes, maize, or some other late crop may be planted, although it is recognised as better to allow the land to lie fallow until after the autumn harvest when wheat may be again put in. While for the most part following a system of rotation of crops the Chinese are not particular about the quality of the seed planted. We have been frequently told of the productiveness of Chinese methods of cultivation, but it appears to be very difficult to ascertain correctly the produce of any Chinese crop. Weights and measures are extremely variable in different districts and for that reason all statistics as to the productiveness of Chinese land are to be considerably discounted. After wheat the most important food crop is millet, which is everywhere grown to an enormous extent. Another very useful plant is called "tall millet," though it is not millet at all. It is described as being very similar to the sorghum or sugar-cane. It grows from ten to fifteen feet in height and in this plant, we are told, nature has furnished one of her best gifts to the forestless plains of Northern China. While green the blades are stripped from the stalks and cured for fodder. The tops are thrashed for the grain when ripe, the stalk being full of silica is invaluable for making hedges and for the roofs and sides of buildings. After being used for this purpose, and having rotted, the stalks can be used for fuel and in this latter way the roots of the plant are also consumed, being pulled up and stored for that purpose. Indian corn has been introduced into China during the present dynasty; barley and oats are grown to some extent, and in the poor soil near the mountains there is a great deal of buck-wheat. There are also a variety of small grains concerning which there exists a proverb that not even a farmer can repeat all their names. Tobacco was introduced into China from the West about two hundred years ago, and the other crops include opium, beans and peanuts. Cotton also is found in certain districts in these provinces. The plant is dwarfish, being only a foot or a little more high, the boll is not much larger than an English walnut and the amount of the staple in each is trifling. "Yet almost all the clothing for the hundreds of millions of the Chinese race has come from this insignificant source." The manufacture of cotton previously carried on in a primitive fashion is at present in a transitional state owing to the general introduction of Japanese, Indian and more recently of Chinese machine spun yarns. The Chinese are excellent market gardeners and fruit growers. For ages they have understood the art of grafting and their orchards, which are tended with infinite patience, are a source of great profit.

PROFESSOR MAXMULLER, the eminent Sanskritist, is dead, having passed away at the age of seventy-seven years. Most of that time was spent in England, though MaxMuller was a German by birth and education. Brockhaus taught him Sanskrit and induced him to publish his first work the "Hitopadesa." In 1847 he first went to England under the patronage of the East India Company, at whose instigation he edited and published the English translation of the Rig-Veda and the commentary of Sayana Charya. His arrival in England is described by a biographer, who says that at that time he knew not a word of English and was acquainted with no one in the country. Not being a business man, or a man of the world he naturally felt much trepidation in thus going alone to a strange land. But chance favoured him. On the boat, as he crossed the Channel, he made the acquaintance of a genial, good-natured Irishman, who seemed to know everything and everybody, including the German language, and who generously offered to see him safely through the custom-house and settled in a suitable home. In fact, he took the young German to his own rooms in the Temple, and kept him there until other desirable chambers could be found. Thus began a lifelong friendship between the great philologist and Dr. William Howard Russell, the famous special correspondent of the London "Times." His connection with Oxford commenced in 1848 and between that time and his death he opened many closed books to the world. In England only could Max Muller have achieved that which he did, and realising this fact he declined the offer of a professorship in his native country. He nominally resigned his professorship at Oxford in 1875, doing so that the remaining years of his life might be devoted entirely to the ancient language and literature of India. This he did, and afterwards as well as during his professorship, printed some six hundred octavo pages of Sanskrit per annum. That which he considered his principal work was the "text and commentary of the oldest of the sacred books of the Brahmans, the oldest book of the Aryan world." Professor Max Muller was the only layman who ever preached in Westminster Abbey and that was in 1873 when on the invitation of Dean Stanley he delivered an address on the "Religions of the World." His life's work is a remarkable record and in it he did more than perhaps any other man to enlighten the West upon Eastern thought and literature.

ALTHOUGH the volume of sea-borne trade with Burma was not so great in 1899-1900 as in the previous year it was on the whole very satisfactory. The chief factor was the excellent paddy crop; it sold well and enabled the people to buy more largely imported goods. Exchange was steady, but the increased price of raw material in all foreign markets curtailed supplies to an appreciable extent. This fact, however, has been beneficial in other ways. In many branches an active and fairly remunerative business was done, and the continuously rising market enabled dealers to dispose of their stocks, which had been held over owing to low prices or poor demand at a considerable profit. The effect of the famine is seen in the shipments of rice, a large portion of which instead of being exported to Europe was diverted to Bombay—to the extent of 70,521 tons over the normal tonnage. This increase is also naturally seen in the coasting export trade, which rose to the extent of 337 lakhs as compared with the value in the previous year. Burma also did an enhanced trade in kerosine oil, gram and pulse. Rangoon is the only important port where the value of the trade increased. The foreign imports and exports declined, but the losses in respect of these were more than counterbalanced by the shipments of grain to India, the value of which shows an increase of over three crores. Trade fell off at Bassein to the extent of 18·64 per cent., the coasting trade being solely responsible for the deficit. At Moulmein also, the transactions in all branches of commerce took a downward tendency, with the result that a decline of over 14 per cent. occurred. However, owing to the reductions of stocks to a very low level the general outlook for the coming season is particularly bright and encouraging in Burma.

THREE new Bills will most probably be introduced into the Viceroy's Council this cold weather. They are, an Indian Forest Bill which defines the extent to which villagers in the neighbourhood of where a forest fire originates are to be held responsible; a Military Lunatics Bill which provides for the removal from the Indian Army of anyone who develops symptoms of lunacy, this being the law already in force at Home, and the Central Provinces Civil Court's Bill. This last is mostly technical. It is to provide for the more convenient arrangement of Divisions in the Central Provinces.

ASSAM will be represented by two members on the Viceroy's Council this cold weather, namely, the Hon. Mr. Buckingham and the Hon. Mr. Cotton, the importance of the Assam Emigration and Health Bills, which will come up, rendering it desirable that both the planting and the official element in the province should have an opportunity of laying their views before the Select Committee.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 19th instant, left Aden at 5 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

IT is probable, we learn, that Mr. Slade, acting Collector at Karachi, will be appointed to act as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay during the short leave of absence obtained by Mr. Harvey.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. B. HUTCHINSON has succeeded Colonel Sir Benjamin Bromhead as Governor of the Aitchison Chiefs' College.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th October, 1900, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 472,599 maunds and Rs. 1,58,576 in the earnings.

THE statement of traffic, for the week ending 15th September, of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, amounted to Rs. 2,439, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 195. The total earnings from 1st July to 15th September were Rs. 46,777, showing an increase from 1st July to 15th September of Rs. 8,760.

THE statement of traffic for the week ending 15th September, of the Tapti Valley Railway, amounted to Rs. 9,032, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 5,704. The total earnings from 1st July to 15th September were Rs. 1,05,779, showing an increase from 1st July to 15th September of Rs. 72,298.

THE "Indian Medical Gazette" has unearthed some curious facts in connection with the constitution of the Medical Department of the East India Company. Up to 1795 there were probably no regulations for the recruitment of medical officers: and an instance is given of one person who passed the Board, who had been a butcher on an East Indiaman, and was so ignorant that he signed himself "Sergeant" instead of "Surgeon." In 1795 the Board decided that its doctors should have a diploma. Up to 1815 regimental surgeons had the contracting for hospital necessaries and bazar medicines, the consequence being that they were in receipt of enormous incomes: and such was the paucity of even the then type of surgeon that many offices fell to the lot of one individual, and for each he received a full allowance. "In Lord Lake's camp," to quote from a medical journal published in Calcutta early this century, "such were the enormous receipts in consequence of contracts for supplying regiments with medicine, diet and doolies, that Drs. M. and C. especially realized the largest fortunes ever made in the country. The intelligence of such brilliant fortunes soon reached Britain. Gentlemen of the first families sent their sons to study medicine, and the Indian service was soon filled with accomplished and able men; indeed, such was their literary acquirements that many were employed in the Political Department, while the press and houses of agency were principally conducted by them." The contract system ceased in 1815.

THE British steamer Hilarius, blown ashore at Galveston during the recent tornado, has been floated off and is apparently uninjured. The Kendal Castle and the Taunton will also be floated.

GEORGE THOMAS ROTHWELL, a shunter, had a presentiment that he would be killed on duty if moved from St. Paul's Station to Holborn. He consequently refused to be removed. Subsequently, however, he left, and was riding on the footboard of a carriage when he was caught by a girder of the bridge, and crushed to death. "Accidental death" was the verdict.

A PASSENGER train on its journey to Hawick with many travellers was run into near Dalhousie by a goods engine. Both of the engines and some of the carriages were thrown off the metals, while the latter were so twisted that the Waverley route to London was blocked for the time being. No personal injury was reported. The collision was due to the failure of the points to catch, by which the goods engine was, in error, sent on to the main line. Among the passengers detained in two trains from the south shortly after the accident were several electors intending to vote in the Midlothian election.

DR. W. WYNN WESTCOTT reported at the meeting of the Society for the Study of Inebriety that the committee which had been studying the subject were divided in opinion as to whether the drink craving could be transmitted. They agreed, however, that intemperance in the parent rendered the offspring more liable to physical, mental, and moral degeneration. Surgeon-Major Poole, in an address, advanced the belief that inebriety is both a crime and a disease. The two conditions were tightly interwoven. The best advice he could give those suffering with the disease was to keep the company of those who never tasted alcohol.

MR. HEINEMANN is making a notable venture in sixpenny publication. In view of the bearing of the South African question on the General Election, he is now bringing out an edition, at the above price of Mr. J. P. Fitzpatrick's "The Transvaal from Within." The volume contains nearly four hundred pages with a map. Lord Rosebery described Mr. Fitzpatrick's work as "a book which seems to me to bear on every page and in every sentence the mark of truth which gives you wholesale and in detail an extraordinary and, I think I may say, an appalling record of the way in which the Government of the Transvaal was carried on and the subjection to which it reduced our fellow countrymen there."

LADY AGNES TOWNSHEND, daughter of the late Marquis of Townshend, of Wiltshire, and sister to the present Marquis, who is residing with her uncle and aunt, the Right Hon. Lord and Lady St. Levan, at St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, has accomplished the remarkable feat of swimming around the Mount, a distance of nearly two miles, in sixty-five minutes. Lady Agnes, who is of remarkable physique, was followed by two boats, in one of which were Lord St. Levan, with other members of the family. At the end of her long swim she was not in the least exhausted, despite the fact that she found it necessary to keep out a considerable distance from the foot of the Mount in order to clear the rocks.

"A WELLINGTONIAN" writes to correct certain statements made by a Coonoor correspondent in his Notes which appeared in the Madras Mail of the 23rd instant. He states that the late Lieutenant Shaw did not contract enteric at Wellington but at Coonoor, "where he was staying on leave, and, after having been ill some time at Coonoor, was removed to Wellington Station Hospital for the purpose of being nursed by the Army Nursing Sisters." The other case, to which our correspondent referred, "A Wellingtonian" adds, "was not one of enteric but of ordinary malaria." lastly, the "former batch of young attached"—not married, necessarily, "officers have not dispersed to join their various regiments, but have been sent to the Depot Officers' Mess at Wellington"—where they are no doubt having a very good time—"to make room for the new batch at the Regimental Mess, and are still attached to the regiment for duty."

A PHASE of marital ethics in vogue among certain sections of Hindus was well illustrated in a case which was heard by the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Saidapet on Thursday last, says a correspondent. A man charged another with enticing away his wife, and evidence was heard on the side of the complainant, and the magistrate was about to frame a charge, when the contending parties came to an agreement, and the dissolution of the marriage was decided upon. This was effected in open Court by the erring wife delivering back to her husband the thali, or marriage emblem, and the other defendant pledging himself to pay the husband's marriage expenses. The woman then joyfully departed in the company of her gay Lothario, who, however, did not seem to be much elated at his bargain. The erstwhile husband resignedly went his way, giving expression to the Tamil equivalent of "there's as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it."

JOHN SARIS, seaman and trader, who died at Fulham in 1646, was the first Englishman known to have visited Japan. At any rate, Saris's was the first English mercantile voyage to the island Empire. He kept a journal of his trip, and this journal has just been edited by Sir Ernest Satow, the new British Minister to Japan, for publication by the Hakluyt Society. John Saris, who first voyaged to the East in 1604, proceeded from Bantam to Japan in 1612-3. He mentions Xeminaseque (Simonoseki). He visited Kyoto. He describes the Japanese capital as "a city full as big as London." James I. had given him letters which he presented to the Japanese Emperor, who treated the English skipper hospitably, and who granted permission to agents of the East India Company to trade and settle in Japan. Saris was in the Company's service.

ANOTHER memorial scheme now before the public is one to do something to perpetuate the memory of Miss Kingsley. Soon after her death the merchants of Liverpool, who had seen much of her and her work, set on foot a scheme for a memorial hospital for the cases of tropical diseases continually being introduced into the port, to be worked in connection with the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. Other friends favoured a scheme to be associated with Miss Kingsley's study of native customs, and to be worked in connection by the Kingsley Society of West Africa. At a representative meeting held in London it was decided that the memorial should include both the hospital and the society, and that an appeal should be made to the public to support both. Contributions for the Mary Kingsley Memorial Hospital should be sent to Mr. A. H. Milne, B 10, Exchange-buildings, Liverpool; and for the Kingsley Society of West Africa to Mr. George Macmillan, St. Martin-street, Leicester-square, London.

"READ Don Quixote," said Thomas Sydenham, "the English Hippocrates," when Richard Blackmore beginning his medical studies, asked him what books he should study. Hippocrates meant, Do as I do; don't trouble yourself about theories, but throw over a priori logic, and go in for observation and experiment. Thomas Sydenham, who fought (on the right side which was the Parliamentary side) in the Civil Wars, and whose "Method of Curing Fevers," published in 1676, made his European reputation, was the least learned of the great physicians. Nevertheless, he was one of the greatest. There still exists a scientific society which bears his name. A few years ago, his statue was unveiled at Oxford, where he was a student when the wars broke out. The tradition lore of the schools would only have hampered Sydenham in his researches into epidemics and descriptive specifications of diseases. A biography of him, written by Mr. J. F. Payne, is about to be published by Mr. Unwin, in his "Masters of Medicine" series. The best existing Life of Sydenham, M. Frederic Picard's, is in French and appeared in Paris eleven years ago.

A STORM in a teacup has been causing great excitement among the Anglophobes of Dresden, whereas is well known, there is a numerous British colony. The "Dresdener Zeitung" recently came out with the following announcement: "This journal will after Saturday next appear weekly, with a supplement in English to be principally devoted to the interests of the great English colony in the capital of Saxony. Our paper will contribute towards making the friendly relations between the townspeople and the English guests of our beautiful city still more cordial and preventing or clearning up misunderstandings, and towards paving the way for an exchange of views." This announcement, however, aroused considerable indignation in the so-called National quarters, so that the paper was a few days later compelled to print penitently the following: "We see from a large number of letters which have reached us from our readers that the announcement of an English supplement to the 'Dresdener Zeitung' has been misunderstood. We only intended starting a literary supplement, without regard to politics. But, in order at the outset to nip in the bud any misinterpretation, we have decided to give up our plan."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

AMERICAN OFFICER CHARGED WITH COWARDICE.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Mr. Conger, having charged Captain Hall, of the American Marines, with cowardice during the siege of the Legations, General Chaffee held an enquiry and recommended that the matter be dropped, but the Commandant of the Marines will investigate the case before a proper court.

LATER.

The Treasurer at Pao-ting-fu will be tried by court-martial by the Allies for torturing missionaries.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES AT TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

The Commandant on the Lines of Communications reports, dated Taku, 28th instant, that Mr. and Mrs. Green and child, Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths and child, Miss Grigg and Mr. Brown, missionaries rescued from Paotingfu, arrived safely at Tientsin on the 27th with a convoy.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE FIGHTING AT FREDERICKSTAD.

INCREASING ACTIVITY OF THE BOERS.

KRUGER WILL ADDRESS THE POWERS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The Boers lost heavily in the fighting at Fredericksta.

Thirty of their wounded have been brought to our hospital.

Bayonets were used and the fighting was close.

There is great unrest to the east of the railway between Orange River and Kimberley.

The Boer patrols are active and commandeering is proceeding extensively.

LATER.

It is stated that Mr. Kruger will address from the Hague an appeal to the Powers for their intervention based upon the Hague Convention.

15,000 Boers are now in the field, of whom nearly half are in the Free State.

An overwhelming force of Boers surrounded a patrol of Cape Mounted Police, near Hoopstad, and captured two Maxims.

The police lost seven killed and eleven wounded, besides fifteen taken prisoners.

The Boers were eventually repulsed.

THE CITY IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The newspapers declare that London welcomes the City Imperial Volunteers as the first instalment of the returning troops and symbolical of the victorious Army of the Empire, and is equally proud of the other branches of the service.

STATEMENT BY THE FRENCH PREMIER.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French Premier, speaking at Toulouse, included in the Ministerial programme a drastic measure against religious associations, prohibiting their further acquisition of real personal property and practically depriving them of the right to educate French citizens intending to serve the State.

MR. BRYAN IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Bryan revisited New York last night and received an immense demonstration.

He addressed five meetings numbering altogether 50,000 persons and there were upwards of 150,000 in the streets.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KAPURTHALA.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala has gone to Balmoral.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Professor Max Muller.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, with the English mails of the 19th instant, left here for Bombay, at 5 p.m., to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief left to-day on tour.

Arrangements have been made for the attachment for three months of a Queensland Artillery Lieutenant to Field Artillery in India.

Major R. D. Burlton, from Madras, is temporarily transferred to the Punjab, but acts as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Bombay, vice Major Grant on leave, Captain F. H. G. Playfair, from the Punjab, officiating for Major Burlton in Madras.

It has been decided, finances admitting, to increase the annual grant in future for camps-of-exercise from one to two lakhs of rupees with a view to affording the army in India more extended opportunities for manœuvring away from cantonments.

An experimental consignment of rifles, captured from the Boers, is to be sent to India with a view to the possible utilisation of these weapons for frontier levies.

It has been ruled that service for Volunteer long service medal, need not be continuous.

The question is before the Government of India of the measures to encourage Indian Volunteer Officers while on leave at Home qualifying in militia and Volunteers courses of instructions.

Instructions have been issued for the taking up of transport for conveyance of a party of one hundred native officers and non-commissioned officers proceeding to Australia. No horses are being sent. The party will arrive in Sydney about 21st December, leaving again about 1st February next.

Government have sanctioned promotions being made in batteries of Royal Artillery in India from the date of embarkation of one hundred non-commissioned officers transferred home to the new batteries.

Lieutenant Syer, from 1st Bombay Lancers, has been appointed to the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse.

H. E. THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 27.

H. E. the Viceroy, this morning, proceeded by a special train to Keamari and cruised round the harbour in the "Richmond-Crawford," seeing the wharves at Keamari and inspecting Manora fort and the breakwater. Returning to Keamari the party breakfasted with the trustees. Her Excellency who did not accompany the Viceroy, visited the Lady Dufferin Hospital. At noon H. E. the Viceroy received a visit from the Mir of Khairpur. In the evening their Excellencies drove to Clifton. At an evening party, the Mir entertained their Excellencies at a display of fire-works.

A SUBHEDAR DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

Confirmation is notified of the sentence of the dismissal from service passed by a court-martial which sat at Hingoli on Subhedar Shaikh Abdur Rahim, 3rd Field Battery Hyderabad Contingent, for accepting a bribe.

KARACHI'S INABILITY TO COMPETE WITH BOMBAY.

It is understood that the Railway Commission, which shortly proceeds to Karachi, will take evidence regarding the complaint of the Karachi Chamber to the effect that without a broad gauge railway communication that port cannot compete with Bombay in traffic of the North-West Provinces and Eastern Punjab.

CHOLERA.

Cholera has practically died out in the cantonments, the 26th Madras Infantry being the only regiment to-day reporting it.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SUNDA.

The hired transport Sunda, Captain Andrews, will sail this morning for Southampton, with the invalids and time-expired men consisting of 31 officers, 10 ladies, and 5 children, 291 men, rank-and-file, 10 women, and 21 children (invalids), 46 men, rank-and-file, 26 women, and 58 children (in health). In all she will carry 337 men, 36 women, and 79 children, including 35 men, 2 women and 5 children of the Royal Navy. The details from Deolali, with their baggage, will be brought to Bombay in two troop extra trains, as follows:—The first train, with 4 officers and 90 men (including the usual working party and guard), the whole of the families and the heavy baggage, and lying-down cases, arrived at the Sassoon Dock, at 6-25 a.m. yesterday. The second train with the remainder of the details, left Deolali at 9 p. m., last night, and will arrive at the Sassoon Dock, at 5-25 a. m. this morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive. The following are the names of officers:—Lieut.-Col. F. W. Boteler, R. A.; Major S. O. Stuart, R.A.M.C.; Major H. E. Goodwyer, R.E.; Major and Mrs. E. A. Fanshawe, R.A.; Major and Mrs. J. M. Nicolls and child, R.A.M.C.; Major and Mrs. J. B. Wilson and child, R.A.M.C.; Major and Mrs. H. C. V. Harrison and child, R.A.; Major and Mrs. R. Casement, R.F.A.; Captain F. A. Randolph, R.F.A.; Captain and Mrs. J. H. Farmer, R.A.M.C.; Captain M. L. Goldie, R.H.A.; Captain G. T. Scott, R.E.; Captain S. W. Robinson, R.G.A.; Captain C. F. Phipps, R.G.A.; Captain R. N. Lockhart, R.F.A.; Captain G. G. W. Corrie, R.F.A.; Captain and L. J. Hert, R.A.; Captain L. L. Parker, R.F.A.; Captain G. R. Mathew Lannwe, R.F.A.; Captain and Mrs. H. A. Boyce, R.F.A.; Captain and Mrs. G. I. Henderson, R.F.A.; Captain B. J. M. Locke, R.F.A.; Captain W. T. Armitage, R.F.A.; Captain R. G. Keyworth, R.F.A.; Captain T. O. Teagrain, R.F.A.; Lieut. L. Logan, A. School; Lieut. W. B. Ritchie, Lanc. Regt.; Lieut. W. C. H. Bill, R.H.A.; Lieut. H. F. Stafford, R.F.A.; Rev. C. Price, Chaplain's Establishment; Mr. W. C. King, H. M.'s Dockyard; wife of Captain J. A. Stewart and child, I. S. Corps; wife of Captain A. J. Blackwood and child, S. O., Staffords.

JAPAN AND OPIUM.

The Hongkong "Daily Press" writes:—We learn from Mr. N. Akuzawa, L.L.B., adviser to the Industrial Department of the Government of Formosa and Mr. M. Suzuki, a prominent official of the same place, who are at present in Hongkong *en route* to the Straits and India, that it is the serious intention of the Japanese Government to cultivate their own opium in Formosa for the consumption of the inhabitants. This resolution of the Government is, we understand the result of the deteriorated condition of opium which has been arriving for the past 18 months from the Persian Ports. As the Formosans are the chief consumers of Persian opium it does not promise well for the trade, which has heretofore been, we believe, a remunerative one to all concerned. Unless exporters from Shiraz, Ispahan, Yezd, etc., immediately mend their ways by putting a stop to the extensive adulteration of this drug, it can be reckoned on almost as a certainty that the Persian opium trade with China will soon become extinct.

HEAVY FINE FOR SMUGGLING.

A clever detection of smuggling was recently made by Mr. W. H. Boylette, an inspector of customs, with the result that two Banias have been fined Rs. 1,600 by the Collector of Customs. The men, who trade in Bombay, arrived from Mandvie by one of Messrs. Sheppard and Co.'s steamers, and part of their luggage consisted of several copper-pots apparently full of old pieces of copper. Mr. Boylette discovered that underneath this metal was concealed silver to the value of Rs. 8,000, and the Banias afterwards admitted the offence.

TRAM CONCESSION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A number of officers and clerks daily come to their offices in the Fort by the G. I. P. Railway trains; of course, they come down from Victoria Terminus station and go walking to their offices in several parts of the Fort, the present tram fare for the distance being one anna. Now if the Bombay Tramway Company can arrange to run extra trams at certain office hours from Victoria Terminus to the Secretariat as well as to the Elphinstone Circle and vice versa, charging only half-an-anna for that small distance, a number of passengers will take advantage of this special arrangement, and during the rainy season especially it will give great facility in using the tram-cars. The distance from Victoria Terminus to Market is nearly the same from Victoria Terminus to Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ld., Fort, where almost all the passengers get away. The fare for the former distance is only half-an-anna, and so it should be adopted for the latter too. The Company will not lose anything thereby but on the contrary the arrangement will be favourable both to the Company and the public in general.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHAW CAWASJEE.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

"A WISH OF MANY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you be good enough to allow me to express a wish of many, especially educated young men of our city, to hear our Viceroy who is shortly coming to Bombay. Lord Curzon has a great reputation for business capacity, and he is a man with felicitous expressions on his tongue and which is above everything he is a man of force of character. Altogether then his presence and his words may have a good effect on the young men imbibed with Western ideas. Calcutta youths have enjoyed the privilege of two beautiful, and let us hope, inspiring convocation addresses from his Lordship, and our City of Bombay has been so unkind as not to have given her youths an opportunity to see and hear their Viceroy. Arrangements ought to be made I think, to make a public meeting possible and it is most unlikely that efforts in this direction will be disappointed by Lord Curzon.—Yours, &c.,

V. H. S.

NOTES FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

Winter is fast closing in upon the North-West Himalayas. Our "Poojah" visitors from Bengal have gone. The Viceroy and party leave to-day on tour. The Commander-in-Chief starts next Monday, and day by day the cheery toot-toot of the tonga horn tells of further departures. The wind meanwhile grows daily sharper. We begin to look for frost on the north of Jakko. The Chor to the east is tipped with snow, and the Mundi Mountains to the north show streaks of the same white coverlet, while the regular snowy ranges loom larger in the crisp keen air as passing clouds add to the icy burden upon them.

The Cafe Chantant got up by Lady Collen last week at the Town Hall, in aid of the Punjab Masonic Institute, and Home for Soldiers' Children, was a great success. The sum cleared, I hear, is about three thousand rupees, which will materially assist the funds of these two deserving charities. Two-thirds of the profits are to go to the Masonic Institute and one-third to the Home for Soldiers' Children. The programme provided was a capital one, and the hall was well filled on both days, the presence of the Viceroy's Band on the 17th being an additional attraction. The approaching departure from Simla of Lady Collen, whose name, throughout her long connection with the station, has always been associated with kindly and considerate acts of useful and unpretending charity, made the occasion somewhat of a special one, and willing helpers came in from all sides. One of the features of the entertainment was the treat afforded by Mrs. Hawkins' singing. This is, I believe, the first time for four years past that this lady's magnificent voice, which created quite a sensation when she first came to Simla, has been heard here in public. It has not deteriorated and she was accorded an enthusiastic reception and was one of the recipients of bouquets. Lady Curzon came early and stayed through the whole of two sets of performances. Lady Collen met her Excellency at the entrance and presented her with a bouquet. The Commander-in-Chief and Lady Palmer also came in the afternoon and again in the evening. The big tree laden with prizes was lit up with electric globes and looked very well. The minstrel troupe performed in the intervals, Mrs. Smith's singing being particularly appreciated. Tommy Dod and Mr. Jacob's race games also were kept busy. By special request a few raffles were circulated.

The hall was closed at 7 o'clock in the evening but re-opened at nine when the military tableaux, arranged with wonderful skill by Mrs. Tyler and Captain Liddell, were warmly cheered, the earth-works constructed out of cunningly covered furniture being specially clever. Suppers went on from 10-30. They were supplied by Signor Faletti.

Lady Collen and all the ladies helping were dressed in white with aprons bordered with pale blue, pale blue bows and masonic badges being worn in the hair. The eight children from Miss Birrell's High School were dressed in white with charming blue zouave jackets and caps trimmed with silver sequins.

Miss Turner recited the "Absent-Minded Beggar" on the 17th and Mrs. Bingley on the 18th. I should also mention little Miss Angel Thomson, aged six, who brought down the house with her dancing of a jig and singing "Coming through the Rye." Of others who helped:—Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Lukis had the tea stall; Mrs. Casson and Major Burt ran Tommy Dod; Mrs. Achenwaal did fortune-telling; Mrs. Carson, Mr. Sanders, Mrs. Ronaldson-Clarke and Mrs. Alves took charge of the tree; Mr. Alves had the weighing machine; Mr. Jacob was in charge of games of chance; Mrs. Tyler arranged the living pictures; Mr. and Mrs. Wynne-Cole organised the minstrel troupe; Lady Collen had a stall of bonbons, cigarettes and button-holes; Mrs. Thomson and Mr. Braithwaite played accompaniments; Lady Collen played the accompaniments for Captain Holden's banjo solos. I should also specially mention Major Carson and Mr. de la Rue Browne for their excellent arrangements and the help they gave. The Maypole was very kindly lent by the Maharanee of Cooch Behar.

Good progess continues to be made in the construction of the Simla-Kalka Railway. The heaviest works on the line are the two big tunnels, namely that behind the landslip, seven miles out of Kalka, which is 2,200 feet long, and that under Barogh Hill, near Dagshai, which is 3,700 feet long. A fifth of the heading in the landslip tunnel has been done, and it is expected that the tunnel will be through by next June at latest. The Barogh Tunnel also is progressing and arrangements are being made to start drilling in it by compressed air. It is hoped to complete this tunnel by June 1902. By that time the line elsewhere should be fully built up to the Taradevi gap, which is only some four miles down the cart-road from Simla. Earth-work is already well advanced from Kalka upwards in forest land, and is being begun in cultivated areas as the crops are carried. No large bridges have been found necessary but there will be a good deal of tunnelling. In all, in the sixty miles from Kalka to Simla, there will be no less than fifty tunnels. Most of these are small.

Forty-five of them are only between 80 and 500 feet long each, while three are a little over a thousand feet each. The total length of tunnelling to be done is something under four miles. The work has proved easy so far and shows that Mr. Harrington's estimates for the entire line have been on the safe side. Simla residents may look to going down to the plains by railway in the autumn of 1902.

As regards rails and rolling-stock, twenty-five miles of 41lb. rails have already arrived at Kalka. The rails for the remaining 35 miles are under supply. Two engines, weighing twenty tons each, have been built by Messrs. Sharp Stewart at home, and are ready for shipment, and drawings for rolling-stock to the same gauge have been prepared, but cannot be put in hand as there is still a doubt as to whether the line is to be on the two foot or the two foot six inch gauge. All arrangements have up to the present been made on the basis of a two foot gauge which is the one agreed to by Government when the contract was signed. But I understand that the Company would be quite ready to change to the two foot six inch gauge, so as to make their rolling-stocks available on occasions of emergency, for Government use on frontier lines, which are all to be constructed of this width. As the concern is a purely commercial one however, and receives no guarantee from Government, its directors not unnaturally say that, in consideration of their spending some seven or eight lakhs—the additional cost of the wider gauge—more than would otherwise be the case, in order to be of assistance to Government, it is only fair that they should be allowed in return, some modification of the very stringent clauses of their present agreement. The concessions they ask for are principally connected with the rates for the conveyance of mails, and the abrogation of special terms to officers travelling on duty, and would leave the fares still approximately only half those in vogue on the Darjiling Railway. Whether or no the Government accept the proposals, passengers will only pay about twelve rupees for first-class accommodation, against the twenty-five a tonga costs them at present for the journey. They will also get up the hill in from six to six and a-half hours instead of the eight to nine hours now required. The carriages are to be of the closed transverse type usually seen on English railways as the frequency of tunnels makes open vehicles undesirable. It is proposed that the compartments shall be lighted by electricity generated by the motion of the train. Vacuum brakes also are to be fitted to all vehicles, so the whole service will be well up to date.

While the will of a rich Swiss gentleman named Gehrig was being read before his sorrowing relatives the other day (says the "Mail's" Geneva correspondent) the "deceased" walked into the room. The assembly, taking him for a ghost, fled in all directions, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he was enabled to explain that he had not been drowned, as had been reported, but was called away on important business, which had kept him some time. The death notices and various accounts of his life afforded M. Gehrig great amusement.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The tenth annual athletic meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana opened yesterday afternoon on the Maidan. The attendance as the afternoon wore on was large and the sport provided was of an interesting order. The number of entries was quite on a level with previous year's gatherings, and taken all round the fields yesterday were large. A few events, however, were not well filled and in these instances the contests were not keen. But in all the other events close finishes were the order. E. O'Brien who last year won the Young Cup for the highest aggregate of points secured at the meeting won the Members' 120 Yards Hurdle Race, the 150 Yards Flat, and the High Jump, but did not compete for the Quarter-mile Challenge Cup which fell to C. E. Hollins after a veritable walk-over. The heats for the Open 100 Yards produced interesting finishes, and the probable winner appeared in Pte. Sharp, who won his heat easily in ten and two-fifth seconds. The heats for the Quarter-mile Open also provided close contests. The Members' Half-mile was a gift for B. V. Harcourt who ran away completely from the rest of the field, but the British Soldiers' Half-mile was a much more satisfactory race from the point of a keen finish. The Boys' Races were not without interest and a smart young runner appeared in A. Duffy who won his heat in the 100 Yards for Boys under fourteen in excellent style. The heats of the Mile Bicycle were easy wins for F. W. Billeb and A. C. Warner and the latter who later on won the Three Miles is not unlikely to be the winner of the Mile Final, albeit Billeb starts from the 120 yards mark. In both events Satin with his usual mistaken chivalry scorned to take advantage of the handicap allowed him. He was unplaced in the mile, but in the three miles did not do badly, coming in a good third after his sacrifice of an eighty yards start. The tugs-of-war were capitally pulled, the great feature of the first round between the European soldiers being the success of the Royal Scots after a mighty struggle with the B Team of the R. G. A. The arrangements for the meeting were all that could be desired and the events were reeled off well up to time. The following were the officials of the sports:—

President, the Hon. Mr. Justice L. P. Russell. Honorary Stewards, Major Borton, Norfolk Regt; H. E. Browne, Esq.; P. R. Cadell, Esq., I.C.S.; Col. Caldwell, R.A.; Lieut. A. V. Courage, R. N.; J. C. R. Johnston, Esq.; D. Macdonald, Esq., M.D.; F.C. Macrae, Esq.; Major Mitchell, 21st Bo. I.; A. Muirhead, Esq.; J. Murdoch, Esq.; Col. H. D. Olivier, R. E.; F. A. Prevost, Esq.; H. E. E. Procter, Esq.; Marshall Reid, Esq.; and J. Sheepshanks, Esq. Judges, Col. H.D. Olivier, R. E., and D. Macdonald, Esq., M.D. Starter, Marshall Reid, Esq. Referee, Major O. E. Borton. Clerks of the Course, P. R. Cadell, Esq., I.C.S.; and H. E. Browne, Esq. Timekeepers, G. Lund, Esq.; F. A. Prevost, Esq.; and J. C. R. Johnston, Esq. Joint Honorary Secretaries, Heuga S. Symons, Esq., and T. L. Roberts, Esq.

Results:—

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—(Open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana).—1 E. O'Brien, 2 C. E. Hollins.

Won by 3 yards. Time, 16 4-5 seconds. Two ran.

220 Yards Flat Race.—(Open to Native Soldiers).—1 Lno Naik Shaik Lal, 4th Bombay Rifles; 2 Private Gopal Mehter, 23th Bombay Pioneers; 3 Private Alam Shah, 23th Bombay Pioneers.

Won easily. Time, 1 minute 26 3-5 seconds. Four ran.

150 Yards Handicap.—(Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only).—1 E. O'Brien, 2 P. J. Arnot, 3 M. Innes Ker.

Won on tape, few inches between second and third. Time, 16 seconds. Six ran.

100 Yards Flat Race.—(School Boys under 14 years).—First Heat.—1 A. Duffy, St. Mary's College; 2 N. Mahomed, Anjuman-i-Islam School; 3 S. Waman, St. Xavier's High School.

Won by half yard. Two yards between second and third. Time, 12 4-5 seconds. Eight ran.

Second Heat.—1 J. Canavan, St. Mary's College; 2 E. Guest, B. E. S. School; 3 N. Cardeiro, St. Xavier's High School.

Won by three yards. Half a yard between second and third. Time, 13 seconds.

100 Yards Flat Race.—(Open to all comers) First Heat.—1 Pte. M. Mossman; 2 Lce.-Corpl. E. F. Lees, 3 F. Brewin.

Good race. Won by a yard, foot between second and third. Time, 11 1-5 seconds.

Second Heat.—1 Private Shhap, 2 Private Dean, 3 A. P. Cody.

Won easily by three yards, yard between second third. Time, 10 2-5 secs.

One Mile Bicycle Handicap.—(Open to all Amateurs.)

First Heat.—1 F. W. Billeb, 120 yards; 2 Gr. Tailor, 30 yards; 3 Sergent H. J. Smith, 35 yards.

Billeb gained the lead on the penultimate lap and won easily by five lengths. Two lengths divided second and third. Time, 2 minutes 3 3-5 secs.

Second Heat.—1 A. C. Warner, Scratch; 2 J. B Mody, 120 yards; 3 Sergent T. Jones, 80, yards.

With two laps to go Warner had really the race in hand, although he allowed others to make the pace. Taking the lead half way round the last lap he rode home an easy winner by four lengths. Two lengths between second and third. Time, 2 minutes 3 4-5 secs.

220 Yards Flat Race.—(School Boys 14 years of age and over.)

1 A. Gawthorne, Cathedral High School; 2 R. Oliver, St. Mary's College; 3 B. Gillespie, St. Mary's College.

Won by one and-a-half yards, two yards between second and third. Time, 26 2-5 secs. sixteen ran.

Quarter Mile Flat Race (Challenge Cup.) (Open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana.)

1 C. E. Hollins, 2 L. B. Ravenscroft.

The race was practically a walk over. Only two started and Ravenscroft made no effort. Time, 54 2-5secs.

Half Mile Steeplechase.—(Native Soldiers.)—1 Private Ganput Tanpur, 21st Bombay Infantry; 2 Private Mehtab Singh, 28th Bombay Pioneers; 3 Private Alam Shah, 23th Bombay Pioneers.

Good Race. Won by couple of yards. Same between second and third. Time, 2 minutes 48 4-5 secs.

1-4 Mile Flat Race.—(Open to all comers.)—First Heat.—1 A. P. Cody, 2 Private Billington, 3 Private Sharp.

Billington held the lead coming up the straight, but Cody suddenly came to the front and won by a yard and-a-half. Foot divided second and third, Time, 54 2-5 secs.

Second Heat.—1 Private W. A. Bossons, 2 Private M. Mossman, 3 Private Dean.

Close finish. Inches separated the first three. Time, 56 4-5 secs.

Sack Race.—(School Boys under 14 years).—1 W. Fletcher, St. Mary's College; 2 H. Murray, St. Mary's College; 3 H. Fautconer, Cathedral H. School.

3 Miles Bicycle Handicap.—(Open to all Amateurs.—1 14 A. C. Warner, Scr.; 2 H. Doherty, 130 yds; 3 7 R. M. Satin, Scr.

With more than three parts the distance covered Satin made the pace for a while, but the race was really between Warner and Doherty. On the last lap both men made brilliant efforts but Warner coming away won by a length and a half. Satin was a good third. Time 8 minutes 13 4-5 seconds.

High Jump (open to Members and Aon. Members of Bombay Gymkhana)—1 E. O'Brien, 5 ft. 3-4 in.

Half Mile Flat Race.—(Open to British Soldiers and Sailors).—1 Corpl. C. Checkley, Black Watch, 2 Gr. J. O'Dwyer, 25th W. D. R. G. A.; 3 Pte. J. Hall.

Won by three yards; yard between second and third. Time, 2 minutes 10 seconds. Seven ran.

1-2 Mile Flat Race.—(Open to Members and Hon. Members of the Bombay Gymkhana.)—1 B. V. Harcourt, 2 M. Innes Ker, 3 W. Ferrier.

Won easily. Five yards between second and third. Time, 2 minutes 17 3-5 seconds. Six ran.

Tug-of-War—A.—(British Soldiers and Sailors.).—The Royal Scots beat the Royal Garrison Artillery (B. Team). Norfolk Regt. beat Lincolnshire Regt. (B. Team.)

Tug-of War—B.—(Native Soldiers.)—28th Bombay Pioneers beat 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

RUSSIA'S LATEST MOVE.

WHAT IT MEANS TO ENGLAND.

Thanks to the cruel apathy of our Foreign Office, writes a "Globe" correspondent, Russia has made another move in the north of China, the immediate effect of which is to violate British rights in the most flagrant manner, and the ultimate result of which may well be direct interference in that much talked-of sphere of British influence, the Yangtse Valley. It was under the expressed promise of the Foreign Office that the line should never be alienated to any other Power that British capital to the extent of nearly two and a half millions was invested in the line from Peking to Shang-hai-Kwan. Now, at a time when all disturbance in the immediate neighbourhood had ceased, Russia comes in, and occupies the railway from Taku to Tang Ho station, practically the terminus of the main line, and thence to New-chwang, and seizes the valuable coal mines of Northern China in the province of Chi-li and Yahoi, one of the richest mineralised provinces in the whole of China, mines and minerals which Chang-yen-Mow, Director-General of Mines, acting under an Imperial decree, has within the last fort-night made over to an English company in return for a loan of £1,000,000. The whole of the mines of this important province have been legally mortgaged to this syndicate, which is further interested to the extent of one-half in the profits of all the mines in the province. Here, then, is one more flagrant instance of the

VIOLATION OF BRITISH RIGHTS AND INTERESTS;

and it is the duty of the Foreign Office to see to it without delay that what the Chinese have of their own volition handed over to the care of British enterprise, should not be sacrificed to the robber bands of Russia. This tale of unchecked aggression would have been even worse but for the fact that just in the nick of time Admiral Seymour, doubtless acting under instructions from this country, was able to send a couple of gunboats to the port of Cheng Wang Tao, taking thither the English staff engaged on important harbour and railway works, and thus enabling the English contractors to re-assert their rights. The story is worth telling in more detail. Cheng Wang Tao, in the Gulf of Liao Tung, immediately opposite Port Arthur, and not far from Shang-hai-Kwan is, it is confidently asserted, destined to be the great port of Northern China, the sole outlet for the immense enterprise of the Kieping Coal Mines. Here, when the Boxer movement put an end for the time to the operations in progress, a jetty (precursor of big harbour works) was being made by British capital, and a branch railway was in course of construction, destined to join the main line of the Peking, Tang Ku, and Shang-hai-Kwan railway, just near Tang Ho station, now occupied by the Russians. The Boxer troubles meant that all the English staff of engineers engaged on the harbour and the railway, together with Mr. Kinder and the British staff of the Imperial Railways of China, whose headquarters were at Tong Shang, had to make their way as best they could to places of safety, to Shanghai, to Tientsin, and to Tokio. As soon as the danger from the riotous bands had passed there was

A VERY NATURAL DESIRE

on the part of those interested to return without delay to the scenes of their labours. Knowing the aggressive tactics of the Russians, and fearing that advantage might be taken of their absence to steal a march and assert that possession which is nine points of the law, both in regard to the Tang-ku Shang-hai-Kwan line, the rich coal-field administered by Englishmen, and the new port of Cheng Wang Tao, strong efforts were made to enable them to return, and in the case of Cheng Wang Tao it was absolutely necessary to secure a steamer to carry the staff across the Gulf of Pecnili. Private chartering was out of the question; even a coal teamer was not to be had for all had taken refuge under the German flag. What was the Foreign Office doing? The danger must have been evident. The importance of resuming occupation without delay, and the risks attendant on any failure to re-assert claims at the earliest possible moment was abundantly manifest. Russia's action was doubtless foreseen by those whose daily work has brought them into close and even intimate relationship with the enterprising subjects of the Czar in the Far East, but Downing-street evidently was not equally well informed, or surely some step would have been taken without delay to prove that England intended to assert her rights. For many weeks little or nothing was done. Then the expected happened. Russia laid hands on the Peking-Shang-hai-Kwan Railway, and on the coal-fields, and actually occupied the house of Mr. Kinder at Tong Shang, the administrative centre alike for the minerals and the railway. Then

AT THE LAST MOMENT THE FOREIGN OFFICE BEGINS TO MOVE,

but only just in time to save the new port of Cheng Wang Tao. From Shanghai came the news that a couple of gunboats had been ordered north, no one seemed to know where for why. They were going, however, to Cheng Wang Tao and carrying with them the engineering staff who wished to re-occupy their position at the port and on the railway. As we have said, it was only just in time, for a few hours later a Russian overland party came down from Tang Ho, fortunately only to find the British in full possession. They left without a word. It is one thing to appropriate a man's vacant place, quite another to turn him out of his seat. Unfortunately, we have to be thankful for small mercies, but the holding of Cheng Wang Tao is calculated in the near future to prove of the greatest moment. Great things are predicted of the place, and as we have said, it is looked upon as the outlet for the commerce of North China, where our interests are great indeed. It may well be asked what rights has Russia in the province of Chi-li. There is Tientsin practically an English town founded by English capital and English enterprise; there are the railways one great system of 500 miles in length from Newchwang to Peking, started by Englishmen and partly constructed with English money; and there are the minerals which have been handed over entirely to Englishmen, including the rich coal areas. The transactions antecedent to this transfer were in progress during the siege of Tientsin, and (a fact that we now make public for the first time) the Foreign Office had been duly notified of this important acquisition on behalf of British interests. The importance to this country of the possession of the mines

CANNOT BE OVER-ESTIMATED.

With these and the new port of Cheng Wang Tao we shall, if the Russians are forced to withdraw, control the whole of the coal supply of North China, the supply necessary to all the steamers trading on the China coast. The property now acquired is that of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company. It has big collieries at Tong Shan and Lin Shee, a fleet of steamers, valuable wharves, and godowns and depots at Taku, Chefoo, Shanghai, and Hong Kong. Then as to the value of Cheng Wang Tao, it has to be remembered that Tientsin is no longer a port, owing to the silting up of the Peiho, and the bar at the mouth of the river necessitates steamers unloading into lighters seven miles out at sea. In addition, the river is frozen up for something like six months in the year. Cheng Wang Tao, apart from its better position, has deeper water, no silting, and is open all the year round. Here, then, is a valuable property financed entirely by British capital. It is the outlet for the great coal wealth of Northern China, and the Foreign Office must exhibit no further hesitancy if the mines are to be saved.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Co's cotton circular, dated Hongkong October 12, reads:—Since last circular dated the 28th ultimo, in the beginning of the fortnight a moderate business was put through at previously reported rates but latterly owing to the disturbed and lawless state of affairs in the interior still continuing, purchasing orders were not forthcoming freely though prices here rule below replacing cost. Instead of the market responding to the hardening tendency in Iddia and in spite of moderate arrivals of 2,600 bales only a decline of dols. 1 1-2 to dol. 1 has been established. No 20 has met with a very poor reception owing to Japanese No. 20 having receded dols. 2 to dols. 3. Special makes of Nos. 10 and 12 were moderately enquired for. Only a few well-known threads of sixteens were in demand of the neglect of other chops. Sales of the fortnight are estimated at 5,000 bales as follows:—

800 bales of No. 20	sold at dols.	90	to dols	99 and dols.	110
500 "	"	16	"	86 " "	102
1,000 "	"	12	"	84 " "	93
2,500 "	"	10	"	80 " "	90
100 "	"	8	"	87½	
100 "	"	6	"	76	

leaving unsold stocks at 39,000 bales. Exchange on India is to-day Rs. 155 wire and Rs. 155½ post. About 300 bales of Japanese No. 20 were sold at a decline of dols. 2 to dols. 3. No. 20 is quoted dols. 97 to dols. 99.

In Shanghai sales of only 2,000 bales are exported at a rise of Tael 1 to 1 1-4. Exchange as on the 8th instant, has been advised at Rs. 210 1-2 T T and Rs. 217 on demand. Japanese as well as local spinnings have been dealt in to the extent of 2,000 bales respectively.

Japanese No.	20 at Tls.	71·50	to 73·50
"	16 "	69·50	to 71·75
Local No.	10 at Tls.	61·50	to 63·00
"	12 "	63·00	" 65·00
"	14 "	64·50	" 66·50
"	16 "	67·50	" 69·00

At Tunbridge Wells Station Frederick Friend who had been playing football for a local club at Tonbridge, and was stepping out of the train on his arrival home, suddenly dropped dead.

OBITUARY.

PROFESSOR MAX-MULLER.

Professor Frederick Max-Muller, son of Wilhelm Muller, the German poet, was born at Dessau, Dec. 6, 1823. In 1830 he took one of his Christian names as his surname. He was educated at the public schools of Dessau and Leipzig, attended lectures in the Universities of Leipzig and Berlin, and took his degree in 1843. He studied Arabic and Persian under Professor Fleischer; Sanskrit and comparative philology under Professors Brockhaus Bopp and Ruckert; philosophy under Drobisch, Weisse, and Schelling. He published in 1844 his first work, a translation of "The Hitopadesa," a collection of Sanskrit fables; and then proceeded to Berlin, to examine the collection of Sanskrit MSS. there. In 1845 he went to Paris to continue his studies under Eugene Burnouf, at whose suggestion he began to collect materials for an edition of the "Rig-Veda," the Sacred Hymns of the Brahmans, and the Commentary of Sayanacharya. After copying and collating the MSS. in the Royal Library at Paris, he repaired to England in June, 1846, in order to collate the MSS. at the East-India House and the Bodleyan Library. When he was on the point of returning to Germany, he made the acquaintance of the late Baron Bunsen, then Prussian minister in London, who persuaded him to stay in England, and on his and the late Professor Wilson's recommendation the East-India Company engaged him to publish the first edition of the "Rig-Veda" at their expense. In 1848 he settled at Oxford, where his work was to be printed, and the first volume of 1,000 pages quarto, appeared in 1849. He was invited by the University to give some courses of lectures on Comparative Philology, as Deputy Taylorian Professor, in 1850; was made Honorary M. A. and member of Christ Church in 1851; was elected Taylorian Professor, and received the full degree of M. A. by decree of Convocation in 1854; was made a Curator of the Bodleyan Library in 1856; and elected a Fellow of All Souls College in 1858. He was in 1830 an unsuccessful candidate for the professorship of Sanskrit at Oxford, being opposed by a coalition of theological parties. From 1835 to 1867 he was Oriental Librarian at the Bodleyan Library. In 1838 the University founded a new Professorship of Comparative Philology, and the statute of foundation named him as the first Professor. In 1872 he was invited to lecture in the newly founded University of Strasburg as Professor of Sanskrit. He declined the appointment, but gave some courses of lectures there in 1872. As he refused to accept any salary, the University of Strasburg founded a triennial prize for Sanskrit scholarship in memory of his services. On the 3rd of Dec. 1873, at the invitation of Dean Stanley, he delivered in Westminster Abbey a lecture on the "Religions of the World," the only address ever delivered by a layman within the Abbey. In 1875 he resigned his professorship at Oxford, intending to return to Germany, but the University requested him to remain in Oxford, and entrusted him with

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR BETHUNE, 16th Lancers, Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma District, but now on field service in South Africa, has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, to command 16th Lancers.

The power to sanction the temporary reappropriation of military buildings will in future be vested in Officers Commanding Stations.

It has been decided that officers serving in India appointed to the posts of Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the War Office, Staff Captains at the Intelligence Branch, and Ordnance Consulting Officer for India, shall be granted entitled passages or passage allowance in lieu on taking up their appointments and on returning to India at the expiration of their term of service. Return passages will also be granted to the present holders of these appointments. An officer voluntarily resigning a post before the expiration of his term of service would forfeit the right to the return passage.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, which will take effect from the dates on which the officers are struck off their former regiments :—

41st Dogras.—Commandant, Major Gastrell, from the 19th Punjab Infantry, to be Commandant ; Double Company Commanders, Major Dennys, from the 26th Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command ; Captain Eales, from the 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd Double Company Commander ; Captain Carana, from the 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be 3rd Double Company Commander ; Captain Macpherson, from the 19th Punjab Infantry, to be 4th Double Company Commander ; Double Company Officers Lieutenant Hutchinson, from the 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be adjutant ; Lieutenant Quin, from the 1st Punjab Infantry, to be Quarter-Master ; Lieutenant Garrat, from the 40th Pathans, 2nd Lieutenant Watts, from the 37th Dogras, 2nd-Lieutenant Home, from the 15th Sikhs, and 2nd Lieutenant Elliot, from the 28th Punjab Infantry, to be Double Company Officers.

46th Punjab Infantry—Commandant, Major Ranken, from the 24th Punjab Infantry, to be Commandant ; Double Company Commanders, Major Thuilier, from the 21st Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command ; Captain Millar, from the 27th Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd Double Company Commander ; Captain Peterson, from the 33rd Punjab Infantry, to be 3rd Double Company Commander ; Captain Hill, from the 34th Punjab Pioneers, to be 4th Double Company Commander ; Double Company Officers, Lieutenant J. C. P. Crasier, from the 40th Pathans, to be Adjutant ; Lieutenant W. A. S. Walker, from the 40th Pathans, to be Quarter-Master ; 2nd-Lieutenant Little, Staff Corps, to be Double Company Officer, with effect from the date of joining ; Lieutenant Gilchrist, from the 33rd Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant Robinson, from the 36th Sikhs, and Lieutenant E. C. Smith, from the 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be Double Company Officers.

Owing to the recrudescence of plague in Mysore the Head-quarters and four and-a-half companies of the Middlesex Regiment will be railed from Coonoor to Bangalore, and march thence to Secunderabad.

An additional allotment of Rs. 75,000 is sanctioned in the current year's estimates for camps of exercise or instruction during the drill season of 1900-01.

Revised allotments for the four commands totalling Rs. 60,000 for Volunteer camps of exercise, and Rs. 20,000 for Volunteer field days, will be entered in the military estimates from 1901-02.

It has been ruled that the 42nd Gurkhas, having been incorporated in the Punjab Frontier Force, are entitled to the same privileges as other corps of that force.

Sanction is given to the taking up of 1,159 acres of cantonment land at Agra for the purpose of establishing a grass farm at that station.

The Government of India have conveyed their acknowledgments to the President and members of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the economic employment of transport in time of peace for the able and practical manner in which they have dealt with this difficult subject.

Lieutenant Holden, 5th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed Adjutant of the Viceroy's Bodyguard.

Lieutenant-Colonel Keene, Commanding Royal Artillery, Quetta, proceeds nome on three months' privilege leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tinley, Commanding 1st Bombay Lancers, is granted six months' leave to England on private affairs.

The Government of India have sanctioned the temporary retention of Colonel H. Hart, R. E., in the Military Works Services after the 22nd October, pending the Secretary of State's decision as to the duration of such appointments.

Captain Godfrey Faussett, R. A., is appointed Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Blaksley, Colonel on the Staff Royal Artillery, Bombay Command, during the cold weather inspection season.

Lieutenants Milward, 5th Bombay Infantry, and Woodard, 10th Bombay Infantry, have been transferred to the Punjab Frontier Force and appointed to the 3rd and 4th Sikhs respectively.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—Dr. F. A. Moos, Civil Surgeon, Thana, inspected the Cowasji Dinshah Petit Charitable Dispensary, (which is in charge of Mr. Nassarwanji Pallonji, senior hospital assistant) at Oomargaum, in Dhanoo Taluka, on Monday last. Mr. Ardesar Tozar, Head Constable of Salsette, has successfully passed the chief constable's examination, which was held in the Collector's Office, Thana, last month.

Mr. Joseph Antone Rebello, residing in Khatarwadi at Thana, has been appointed to act as Chief Clerk Steam Vessel Survey Fund Branch of the Bombay Port Office, in place of Mr. Nicholas Norbert De Vita, from the 15th instant.

Dr. Kasim Virji Patel, L. M., has been appointed Medical Officer in charge of Bai Mithibai Hormasji Charitable Dispensary at Coorla. Mr. Mancherji Byramji Merchant has been appointed Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, from the 19th instant.

The fire-works stall of Mahomed Ali Moolla, a Bora shopkeeper, on the ground-floor of the Sooryodaya Printing Press, in Bazaar Peth, caught fire and burned down on Monday last. Dhondoo Balloo Kadam, policeman on duty, Abdool Kadar Ravi and other municipal servants arrived at the spot immediately and rendered valuable help in extinguishing the fire. Fortunately no damage was done to the building. The loss of the fire-works is estimated at about Rs. 100.

At the Thana railway station the house of Oomar Memon, a fruit-seller, was broken open and property (gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel) worth Rs. 300, was stolen therefrom on Friday night. Enquiry is being instituted by the local police to trace the culprits.

At the general meeting of the Thana Municipality held in Municipal Offices, last week, it was resolved that an allotment should be sanctioned for the purchase of land, in order to widen the street from 20 to 34 feet (including gutters) in the Bazaar Peth of Thana.

The daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved in 108 villages of the Thana District during the past week was as follows :—Men 295, women 551 and children 664, and the daily average number of people relieved in poor-houses here during the week was as follows :—Twenty-three men, 62 women and 102 children. The relief works have been closed from the 13th instant.

The tank, which has been erected by Messrs. W. A. Graham and Co., on the premises of the G. I. P. Railway Company at Thana station for "bulk oil" is capable of holding 4,483 gallons. The oil will be taken to the Bazaar Peth market shortly, by means of a three inches pipe.

Four births (three males and one female) and twenty-six deaths (including seven from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. Thirty-seven deaths (includes twelve from plague) were recorded in the Municipal District of Cooria in this Taluka during the same period. Plague has not abated in Thana as yet. Chatoorbhooj a shroff, on the Bombay Road, Shaikh Kadar Pattawalla and Krishna, hospital peon at Tembi died of plague on Wednesday last. Malarial fever has made its appearance in Thana and a number of people are down just now.

Reaping of early crops is in progress. Late crops have suffered a little for want of rain. The price of bhat (food-grain) is 20lbs. per rupee at Bassein (coast) 16 at Kalyan and 12lbs. per rupee at Mokhada (inland) Taluka in this district. Thana imported 23,000 maunds of food-grain from Bombay and Nassik and exported 15,400 maunds up-country during August last.

It was cloudy here yesterday and slight rain fell in the morning.

Sir HENRY THOMPSON describes natural aperient waters as vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared ; and "HUNYADI JANOS" as "THE MOST CONCENTRATED OF THE SALINE GROUP." Annual sale six million bottles. Signature, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, on label secures genuiness.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SESAMUM.

SECOND general memorandum on the Sesamum (til or jinjili, crop of the season 1900-1901.

In Bombay and the Punjab the area sown is below the average ; but everywhere else it is either equal to the average or in excess of it. The crop was not sown in ideal conditions, but the abundant rain of August and September fell when it was most beneficial, and though it was perhaps somewhat too heavy in places in September, the clear weather which followed favoured the further development of the crop and it has thriven well generally, with the prospect of at least a full average yield. Bombay, however, forms an exception to the general prosperity of the crop. There the cultivators in the region ravaged by famine turned their attention to the production of food-grains to replenish exhausted stores, and the area placed under sesamum was materially restricted not more than from half to two-thirds of the average being sown in most places. Nor is the condition of the crop all that might be desired in some places, as in parts of the Karnatak where the recent absence of rain has done serious injury.

The provincial reports are summarised in the following paragraphs :

In Bombay the area sown, 708,500 acres, is 62 per cent above that of last year which, however was abnormally low in Gujarat ; but it is 16 per cent. below the average. A further increase will probably be reported on the completion of the rabi sowings, but the are is not likely to reach the average, the cultivators having preferred to sow food-grains. In British Gujarat the area sown is about half the average, but, information is incomplete, and moreover sowings are still in progress. The condition of the crop is good to fair, but rain is wanted in some places. From native Gujarat where 365,000 acres were sown, being about the average, no report is made as to the condition of the crop, but it may be assumed that it approximates to the condition stated for British Gujarat. In the Deccan the area is about two-thirds of the average, the decline being due partly to the absence of early rain and partly to the extended cultivation of food-grains. In Khandesh some reduction in area was caused by want of seed and by the ploughing up of the crop which withered early in the season. The crop is good to fair generally, except in Sholapur and parts of Ahmadnagar, where it is withering for want of moisture. In the Karnatak also the area is about two thirds of the average, but for this tract also the report is incomplete and an addition is likely. Sowings were restricted in some places by the absence of rain and by the substitution of food-grains. The condition of the crop is reported to be fair to good generally except in the eastern parts of Dharwar and Belgaum, while in Bijapur the Crop is withering and will give hardly any yield. In the Konkan the crop is good and an average yield is expected.

In Sind the area sown, about 120,000 acres, is below the average, cultivators in the Upper Sind Frontier, which contains two-fifths of the area sown, having sown jawar extensively instead of sesamum. The condition of the crop is good to fair.

In Madras the area sown, approximately half a million acres, is much larger than the area sown last year, and is also greatly in excess of the average. In the Deccan alone is the area slightly below the average ; elsewhere it is either up to, or in excess of, the average. A large proportion of the crop has already been harvested, and what is now standing is in good condition.

In Berar the area under sesamum is 143,245 acres, being 23 per cent. in excess of the area reported at the corresponding period last year, and 32 per cent. above the average. The monsoon rains were good in the greater part of the province, and there were neither prolonged breaks nor extended periods of excessive moisture. The crop has thriven well, prospects are excellent, and it is hoped that a full average yield will be obtained.

In the Central Provinces deficient rain early in the season necessitated some resowing of the early variety of til which is mainly grown on light soils, but the weather during July and August was generally favourable. In September the rain was rather too heavy and continuous, and the fall at the end of the month was injurious in many places, especially to the late variety which is sown on black soil during this month. The clear weather which has since followed has, however, been most beneficial. The area placed under this oilseed last year is now reported to have exceeded 1,000,000 acres, being double the average, and it is estimated that this season the area sown may be taken at 1,173,000 acres. The provincial Director says that it is the only crop which succeeded last year, and it is also the cheapest of all to sow ; there is, therefore, good reason to believe the estimates to be correct. He adds that during recent years of scanty rain the crop attained a popularity never before reached, and the cold weather variety has largely superseded linseed. Although the September rain did some injury, it was not more than sufficient to reduce a full crop of 10 annas to an average crop (133 annas.)

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh owing to good rain in Bundelkhand at sowing time and the excellent produce of the previous year's crop, the total area under til is estimated at six per cent. more than the average, and the condition of the crop is generally good. The rainfall in August and September was slightly above the normal and well distributed in Bundelkhand where four-fifths of the total area under til are ordinarily grown. In most of the remaining districts the distribution of rain was uneven, the falls being scanty in August, retarding the growth of the crop in places, and heavy in September with high east winds, which are reported to have injured the flowers in parts of Bundelkhand and elsewhere. The crop is nevertheless generally reported to be promising ; and if nothing unforeseen occurs a full yield may be expected.

In the sixteen districts of the Panjab from which reports have been received the area sown is estimated at 198,700 acres, which is about 8 per cent below the area of 1899. Some decrease in Ferozepore is attributed to heavy rains and flooding of the canals which caused the water to stagnate in the low-lying lands. The prospects of the crop are favourable owing to the good, though late, monsoon rains, and it is expected that the yield will not besmaller than the average.

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics.

CRICKET CLUB ANNUAL MEETINGS.

DAYAWADNYA.

THE annual general meeting of this club took place under the presidency of Mr. Sadashiv Nanabhoy Hate, L. C. E., Dr. Balkrishna N. Pitale and Messrs. Nanabhoy S. Kale, Narayen V. Ghumre and A. N. Vagal, B. A., addressed the meeting dwelling on the advantages accruing to the younger generation from the game of cricket and congratulating the Dayawadnya community on having such a useful institution of its own for the benefit of its members. The president also addressed words of encouragement to the younger members of the community. After enjoying music and coffee the meeting terminated.

YOUNG NATIVE.

The second annual general gathering of this club was held on Saturday evening last, in the house of Mr. Cassinath Withoba, Dr. Vinayekrao Sakarji Trilokekar being in the chair. After the annual report had been read by the secretary, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji, and Messrs. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, solicitor, R. R. Dharadhar, Nanuji Harischandra Vijayakar and Hari Narayen M. Vijayakar, B. A., L. L. B., addressed the meeting, the last two gentlemen making reference to the late Mr. H. P. Jacob, who as principal of the Elphinstone High School, first introduced this national game of cricket into the student world about 23 years ago, by starting a club in connection with his school, and which subsequently developed into the once well-known Hindu Cricket Club, and now known as the Hindu Gymkhana. The chairman then read an interesting paper on the "Benefits from physical exercise," quoting profusely from ancient and modern medical authorities, and acknowledging the impetus this game has received during the regimes of Lord Harris and Lord Sandhurst. After partaking of light refreshments the party broke up.

MR. RIBBENTROP'S RETIREMENT.

THE "Gazette of India" contains the following notification in the "Revenue Department" :—It is notified that Mr. Ribbentrop retires from the Inspector-Generalship of Forests on the 1st November, Mr. Hill succeeding. The following well-deserved tribute is paid to Mr. Ribbentrop :—In notifying the retirement of Mr. B. Ribbentrop, C.I.E., from the Forest Department, the Governor-General desires to place upon record his recognition of the eminent service rendered to the State by that officer over aperiod of nearly thirty-four years. During the last fifteen of them the Government of India have had the benefit of Mr. Ribbentrop's services as Inspector-General, during which time he has, with great skill, judgment and indefatigable industry guided and superintended extensive and far-reaching changes in the organisation of the Forest Department, carrying on the work of his predecessors in building up a Provincial Forest Service recruited and trained in the country, and on enlarging the scope and usefulness of the School of Forestry at Dehra. He has laboured to bring the forests under closer and more methodical treatment and to that end has done much to improve the system of working plans both in preparation and also in subsequent operation. His frequent tours of inspection in all parts of India and the wise professional advice which has invariably accompanied them have been instrumental in a high degree to the progress of scientific forestry and the growth of forest revenues. During his term of office the gross revenues of the forests have risee from 102 lakhs of rupees in 1884-85 to 190 lakhs in 1898-99, and the net surplus from 31 lakhs to 90 lakhs of rupees. He hands over to his successor a great forest estate valuable in the present, and likely to be still more valuable in the not far distant futue which his labours have done much to place in its present secure position. Mr. Ribbentrop retires having earned the sincere thanks of the Government of India for his long and meritorious service.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE COURT.

THE following Imperial Decrees, issued on September 30, are published by the "N.-C. Daily News" :—

THE REASON FOR MOVING TO HSIAN.

(1) During our journey we have escorted the Empress Dowager as far as this city of Taiyuanfu where we have already remained nearly 20 days. Owing, however, to the famine which is now raging in this province of Shansi and the great difficulty therefore of feeding the thousands of baggage animals and the tens of thousands of horsemen that are congregated here, when, moreover, food is dear and the people over-burdened, we feel more racked with sorrow than ever whenever we think of these things, and cannot, therefore, rest in peace here. Moreover Taiyuanfu is not connected by direct telegraph with the rest of theEmpire and much loss of time and delay is experienced in obtaining early and important news from Peking and elsewhere. In consideration of all this, therefore, we are compelled to select to-morrow's date (8th day, 8th intercalary month) for the continuation of our journey west to the city of 'Eternal Rest'—Hsian, capital of Shansi province. We hereby command that the authorities en route providing supplies to the followers of the Court shall economise in regard to those coming in the rear and avoid all extravagance in doing so, and thereby wasting the public exchequer. The high provincial authorities are commanded to provide rice and money for the troops, and we look to them to strive their best in preparing all things for the future ; the more the better. The route to the future capital via the south-eastern provinces is an easier one than the others, hence supplies in money and rice should be sent by that route, being quicker, in order that the Court may not suffer from want.

(2) We have received a memorial from Tsen Ch'un-hsuen, Governor-designate of Shensi province, asking permission to send for certain officials to assist him in his new Government. With regard to his request for Yu Ch'eng-ko (this man is prince Ch'ing's protege.—Translator), prefect of Sz'enfu, Kuangsi province, it is not permitted owing to the said prefect being a substantive official ; but with reference to the transferring of Ch'en Chih-kao, a Taotai of Rupeh, and Wang Shi-yung a Colonel of the Lisng-kiang provinces, to Shensi, as they are merely expectant officials, the request is granted and we hereby command the Viceroys of the said provinces of Liang-kiang and Hupeh to send these two officials with all haste to Tsen Ch'un-hsuen.

(3) Decree commanding Generals of forces accompanying the Courts to preserve strict discipline amongst their troops and to execute on the spot any guilty of robbing, pillaging, and killing the inhabitants en route. Proclamations are also commanded to be posted en route by local officials allaying the fears of the people and exhorting them to continue their daily avocations. As Governor Tsen Ch'un-hsuen and Ying Nien have instructions to patrol the route and punish all offenders against the peace.

Note :—It will be remembered that Ying Nien was handed to the Board the other day for adequate penalties in the same category as Prince Tuan, etc., etc.—Translator.

A WORTHY SUCCESSOR OF PRINCE TUAN

(1) Huai T'a-pu (Manchu) is hereby appointed Superintendent-General of the Yuenmingyuen Palace and Park, and Chief Commandant of the three Paoyi Banner Corps Guards, attached to the said Palace. (Note.—The Poayis are descendants of prisoners of war of Turkish, Mongol, and Corean extraction, captured during the many wars of the warlike Emperors Kang Hsi, Yung Chen and Chien Lung (1662-1795) of the present Manchu dynasty.—Translator.) The said Huai T'a-pu is also appointed Commandant of the Rifle Brigade—originally named 'Matchlock' Brigade, but now completely armed with modern weapons of precision—attached to the Manchu Field Force of Peking.

Note.—The three appointments above-named formed a portion of the infamous Prince Tuan's very many posts, of all of which he was deprived by the decree of the 25th of September, published at the time in these columns. As for the Manchu Huai T'apu above-named, he is one of the most bigoted of Conservatives and a devoted follower of the notorious Kang Yi, and therefore can easily be styled a 'worthy successor of Prince Tuan.' It was Huai T'a-pu who, as President of the Board of Rites in 1898, was the first to try active resistance to the Emperor's Reform Edicts, and actually dared to disobey a special decree forbidding coercion by heads of the Boards and Ministers, by attempting to stop a Reform memorial, drawn up by a subordinate officer in the Board of Rites, named Wang Chao, from getting to the Emperor and "denouncing" the writer. The Emperor was justly indignant at this and cashiered Huai T'a-pu and all those who joined him in disobeying the Emperor. It is needless to state that Huai T'a-pu is a close and highly trusted member of the Reactionist Party, headed by Prince Tuan, Yung Lu, and Kang Yi.—Translator.

THE BRITISH AT SHANHAIKWAN.

Shanghai, Oct. 10.

The Emperor and Dowager-Empress arrived at Chaochen, 400 li beyond Taiyuan-fu, on October 6, and left on 8th October for Hsianfu, the capital.

The third British Brigade, under Brigadier-General O. M. Stewart, proceeds to Shanhaikwan to garrison the town and forts in company with the Russians

THE TROUBLES ON THE BORDER.

Hongkong, Oct. 11.

The latest news from the disturbed district close to British new territory is that all is quiet. Hon. F H May is still at one of the outlying police stations.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

AT LAST!

Telegrams from the North report that Li Hung-chang took over his seals of office, as Viceroy of the Chihli province, on the 1st instant and started for Peking on the 3rd, and further that H. E. had an escort of 2.0 Cossacks with him.

TO DEFEND PAOTINGFU.

The news of the projected attack by the Allies on Paotingfu having reached the Refugee Court at Taiyuanfu, an Imperial edict has been recently issued to Governor Yuan Shih-kai of Shantung, commanding him to send two of his best and most successful Generals, Mei and Sun, to proceed at once to Paotingfu with all their forces and defend that city at all costs.

THE FAITHFUL VICEROYS.

A Nanking letter from our native correspondent states as follows : Now that the Empress Dowager and her advisers have had a little breathing space they seem to be seeking a way to destroy the Viceroys and Governors in the south-eastern provinces who refused to recognise the 'decrees' of Prince Tuan's rebel Government between June and July last. As it would manifestly be imprudent to proceed against the 'culprits' in a body, the Reactionists have decided to intrigue against their enemies singly, in connection with which they have now begun on Viceroy Liu K'unyi of Nanking as their first prospective victim. This is shown in the decrees issued from Taiyuanfu, Shansi, at the end of last month in which they have saddled as many Mancnus and men of their own reactionist views as possible upon Viceroy Liu. For instance, Sung Shou (Manchu) is made Governor of Kiangsu (Soochow) ; Ching Ning (Manchu) is made Governor of Kiangsi ; there is also already a Manchu, En Shou, as Provincial Treasurer of Kiangning (Nanking) and with the proposed promotion of the Provincial Treasurer at Soochow, Nieh Chih-kuei, to the Governorship of Chekiang, there is to be a Mancnu (probably Yung Ch'uan, Provincial Judge of Chekiang) to succeed Nieh at Soochow. Of the three provinces of Kiangsu, Kiansi, and Anhui belonging to the Liangkiang Viceroyalty, H. E. Liu K'un-yi will now have the Governors of Kiangsu and Kiangsi and his more immediate Treasurers (Nanking and Soochw) all Manchus, the only exception being the Governor and Treasurer of Anhui province, namely, Wang Chih-Ch'un and Tang Shoumin, who are Chinese. Moreover, it is also reported that Governor Wan Chih-ch'un is about to be transferred, in which case a Manchu will surely be sent to take his (Wang's) place at Nganking. With such proteges of the Reactionist Party around him and intimately concerned with him in the government of the Liangkiang provinces, H. E. Viceroy Liu K'un-yi is expected by them to become so disgusted and harassed by their intrigues and opposition that H. E. will be forsed to resign his post and then——! The next victim will by, of course, Viceroy Chang Chih-tung of the Hukuang provinces, where H. E. is already harassed enough by is reactionary Governors and Treasures of Hunan and Hupeh, who, it must be confessed with shame, are Chinese themselves, but parasites of Tuan and Kang Yi. A very little pressure will suffice to force Viceroy Chang Chih-tung out of office—and then the fate of the third, namely, Yhan Shih-kai, Governor of Shantung, who is already being clipped of his wings by his troops being ordered to Chihli, will be a matter of more easy manipulation. Such intrigues will be safer to the wire-pullers than force or denunciations. In conclusion it may be stated that a very wealthy salt monopolist at Nanking named Hsu who has been almost the right-hand man to Viceroy Liu K'un-yi, in whom H.E. has always placed the utmost confidence, especially whenever funds have been wanting to supply the voracious appetites of the sharks in Peking, was denounced lately by Li Ch'uan-lin at Taiyuanfu, in consequence of which a special decree has been issued commanding Hsu's arrest and confiscation of his vast property in lands, shops, pawnshops, etc., etc. This will, it is expected, cripple Viceroy Liu K'un-yi considerably and lay him more open to the attacks of his enemies.

CANTON JOTTINGS.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS ON THE EAST RIVER.

REPORTED REBELLION IN WAI CHAU PREFECTURE.

Canton, Oct 10.

News of a disturbing nature continues to come from the East River and especially the Wai Chau Prefecture. It is well known that that Prefecture is a great stronghold of the Triad Society. Many men have been compelled to join that organization simply as a means of saving their lives and property. The mandarins have proved themselves entirely unable to protect any who attempt to resist the demands of the Triads. It has been reported and denied that the standard of rebellion has been raised in the Wai Chau country. To-day letters received in Canton confirm the previous announcements as to the activity of the secret societies. It is rather an ominous sign that the gentry in large numbers are removing their families and goods. In the Pok Lo District, which adjoins Wai Chau, the London Missionary Society has nine Mission Churches. There is a lot of unrest in Pok Lo and the situation is regarded as critical. Fears are expressed for the safety of the London Mission property. It was rumoured in Canton to-day that the Prefect of Wai Chau city had ordered the gates to be closed. Besides the local troops about 2,000 soldiers from Canton are said to be on the East River. The French gunboat Avalanche, which so distinguished itself in the Shun Tak affair, left Canton yesterday, Tuesday morning for the East River. Although she is of shallow draft I do not think she can ascend the East River as far as Wai Chau.

THE NEW VICEROY.

Very little is know in Canton regarding the antecedents of the new Viceroy Ting. The highest position he has hitherto held is that of Provincial Judge. This is the third attempt to find a sucessor to Li-Hung-Chung and ought to be successful.

THE DISTURBANCES NEAR THE BORDER.

SOLDIERS CAPTURED AND BEHEADED.

Hongkong, Oct 12.

The latest information from the disturbed district bordering the new British Territory is that the rebels or Triads are now moving Northwards. They do not appear to be anxious to come in contact with Admiral Ho and his men from the Bogue Forts, part of whom are now garisoning Samchun and the surrounding villages, the remainder being engaged in patrol work. The Admiral has under his command a body of troops 2,500 strong, so that the opposing forces are pretty equally matched as regards numbers. It is said that 2,500 of the rebels occupy a position named Pak Leung Sna, which is about ten miles from Tamsui. They have already evacuated three villages which they had captured and occupied, so that would indicate that they have the knowledge of their weakness as against the drilled and well-armed troops of the Forts. The people living in the track of the rebels complain bitterly of the blackmail which has been levied by the rebels and of the treatment they have had to submit to at their hands. It has been learned that, on the night of the 8th inst. a large body of Triads surprised a small party of Chinese soldiers. The soldiers were taken so completely unawares that they were surrounded and taken prisoners before they had time to make any show of resistance. Thirty of them were captured, and dragged along to the camp of the insurgents and beheaded. Up till noon to-day there was no further news of importance from the base of observation, Hon. Mr. May, with his body guard of Indian policemen, is still on the border. He has been away since last Friday. The new territory is reported to be quiet.

The Military Authorities have kindly informed us that arrangements are being completed for the wintering in Hongkong of that part of the permanent Garrison, viz.—The Royal Welch Fusiliers, Engineers and Hongkong and Singapore Battalion Asiatic Artillery, together with the Bengal Lancers—who are at present up North, in Hongkong. It may be that this has a connection with the trouble in the South, but this remains to be learned yet.

NOTES FROM TIENTSIN.

The following items of news are taken from the "Peking and Tientsin Times" of the 29th ult.—It it pointed out that nothing has been done do to rescue Mr. Green and family, who are suffering much privation at Paotingfu or the party of Protestants and Catholics, fifteen in all who are suffering great bodily anxiety, being completely in the power of the Chinese at Chengtingfu.—Count von Waldersee arrived at Tientsin on the 26th and was received by an international guard of honour.—General Gaselee arrived at Tientsin from Peking on the 28th, and went on the same day to Weihaiwei.—The British authorities were buying timber for the construction of winter quarters for the troops. —Mr. Poulsen's telegraph line is working so well that he is extending it to Peking.—The Russians having taken Lutai, the Cantonese cleared out of the Tongshan works, and the people looted them.—*China Overland Mail.*

THE LATE BARON KETTELER'S ASSASSIN

The late Baron von Ketteler's assassin's name is said to be Ngan Hoi, and he is said to be a man of 52 years of age. As already reported in this paper, the assassin was discovered by our gendarmes at Peking when attempting to sell the Baron's watch to a Chinese merchant there. The man was arrested and brought before the Japanese head-quarters, where he confessed that about the time the German Minister was murdered, the opinion of the Chinese Ministers was to annihilate all the foreigners at Peking. The assassin had no heart to carry out the command to its full extent. But as he and his five colleagues met with the German Minister coming to the Tsungli Yamen they thought that they must obey the order. So they knelt down and leveled their muskets at the Minister. The Minister discharged his pistol at the murderers, who, on their part, opened fire on him. At the second moment, they saw the Minister fall dead. The assassin did not know whose bullet struck him, but judging from the fact that he—Ngan Hoi—was in front of his comrades, it might have been his. Recently his family circumstances being embarrassed, he was compelled to sell the gold watch which he had taken from the Minister's corpse. The assassin asked the Japanese gendarmes for a permit to commit suicide on the way to the Gendarmerie Station, but his request was rejected. He was handed over to the German Legation on the 6th, and is now confined there.—"Japan Times."

LAMBS OF THE FOLD.

Poor little Gertrude Eva—a bit of a tot, four years old at the time—who would not have felt sorry for her, or for any other stricken lamb like her ?

When I fall ill, or you—old students in the School of Experience—why, it is unlucky, but in most cases we have contrived to deserve what we get ; it is our own fault ; we might have avoided it. Only we didn't *do* as well as we *knew* and so we got bowled out.

But as to this slip of a four-year old—who is to answer for *her* troubles and perils ? Some of you long-headed philosophers tell us.

"In April (1897)," writes her father, Mr. Andrew T. N. Prevett, of 13, Leaders Row, Cambridge, "Gertrude Eva began to sicken. She complained of pains in the stomach and vomited frequently. She had so much pain after eating that we were afraid to give her solid food, and so we let her take soda-water and milk, and other kinds of liquid nourishment.

"The poor child could hardly get any good sleep at night on account of the pain she was in. It was often so bad that she would cry out and fairly shriek, so that we would have given all we had in the world to be able to relieve her.

"From this time on she wasted rapidly ; in fact, there was presently not much left of her but skin and bone. Of course her strength went too, and we put her to bed, where she lay helpless and suffering for *eight months*. How she ever lived through it is a wonder to me ; it was the mercy of God.

"Friends and neighbours would drop in and look at the little pale face and go away shaking their heads ; they thought we must soon lose our household pet. Her eyes, once so bright, were dull and sunken, so that it turned our hearts cold to look at her. Her bowels were very obstinate in spite of the medicines we gave her for that ailment.

"She was treated by a clever doctor, but nothing he did seemed to help her, she got worse and worse and sank lower and lower.

"In December (1897) we stopped all other medicines and began to give her Mother Seigel's Syrup in small doses suited to her age and condition. The result astonished and delighted us. After a few doses her bowels moved naturally, her appetite returned, and she had no pain after eating. Gradually the child picked up her strength, and in a few weeks she was strong and well. To-day—July 5th, 1898—she is a fine healthy girl. For this unspeakable blessing we are indebted to Mother Seigel's Syrup. Our only regret is that we did not use it at first, but we did not think."

Mr. Prevett is a bookbinder, for many years in business in Cambridge, where he is well known and respected.

FRENCH NAVAL CONSTRUCTION FOR 1901.

THE French shipbuilding programme for the year 1901 has just been issued. The names of no less than 111 vessels are included in this statement, but 13 of these are to be completed during the present year, including the Iena, a 12,000-ton battleship, and the submarines Farfadet and Algerien.

During the year 1901 the battleships Henry IV., 9,000 tons, and Suffren, 12,000 tons, the armoured cruisers Jeanne d'Arc and Montcalm, and the firs class cruiser Jurien de la Graviere, will be added to the French Navy, as well as the three destroyers Pertuisane, Escopette, and Flamberge. Five submarines the Sirene, Triton, Korrigan, Gnome, and Lutin, will also be completed, besides seven sea-going torpedo-boats, and 12 smaller boats.

The battleship Henry IV. is building at Cherbourg, and is to be finished by April 1, the Suffren, at Brest, is to be ready by May 1. Two new battleships, known at present as the A8 and A10, laid down under the Act for the development of the Fleet, are to be of a new type. They will have a displacement of 14,865 tons, 14,475 horse power, 18 knot speed, and 8,390 miles radius of action when steaming at 10 knots. Their armament will include four heavy guns, eighteen guns of medium calibre, and 28 smaller pieces, with five torpedo tubes. The estimated cost of each is 35,500,000 francs. These ships it will be noticed, correspond very much to our Formidable type.

Of armoured cruisers France has in all fourteen under construction divided into five different types. Of these the Jeanne d'Arc, to be completed towards the end of 1901, is the only vessel of her class. She has a displacement of 11,270 tons, and will cost nearly 17,000,000 francs. This vessel it will be observed, is a little smaller than our Cressy class, but is to have two knots extra speed, 23 knots, as compared with the 21 knots of the English ships.

Three other armoured cruisers, the Dupetit Thouars Gueydon, and Montcalm, have a displacement of 9,517 tons. They are being constructed at Toulon, Lorient, and La Seyne respectively. The speed of this class is to be 21 knots.

After these come five cruisers of 10,014 tons, the Conde, Gloire, La Marseillaise, Sully, and Amiral Aube. The two first are building at Lorient, the third at Brest, and the other two at Seyne and Saint Nazaire respectively.

There are also three armoured cruisers of 7,700 tons specially designed for service in foreign waters.

The twelve cruisers above mentioned were laid down before the close of the year 1899. In 1900 two vessels of a new type were commenced, the Jules Ferry and Leon Gembetta, the former at Cherbourg, and the latter at Brest. They are to be of 12,550 tons displacement, of 27,500 horse power, and 22 knot speed.

Lastly an armoured cruiser known as C13 similar to the Jules Ferry, will be commenced at Toulon during the coming year.

With regard to protected cruisers since it has been decided to discontinue building this type of vessel there is but one under construction, the Jurine de la Graviere now building at Lorient. She is to be completed by October 1.

A distinctive feature of the new French programmes is the entire absence of torpedo-boats, either of the seagoing or harbour type, these having been given up in favour of the destroyers, which it is said "can keep the sea better and act more advantageously as scouts." Thus there remain under construction only the seven seagoing torpedo-boats previously mentioned, and these will be completed in 1901. On the other hand, the building of destroyers will be pushed on energetically, fourteen being in hand, while ten others are to be laid down. These will be divided between the Government and private yards.

Much interest naturally centres in the construction of submarines. Altogether 17 such vessels are provided for. Two of these, as has already been mentioned, are to be completed in 1900. The Triton and Sirene, building at Cherbourg, which were delayed in construction pending the completion of the trials of the Narval, have lately been pushed forward. Two new submarines of the submersible type, the Silure and Espadon, have been commenced at Cherbourg during the current year. During 1901 eight others will be put in hand, six at Toulon and two at Cherbourg.

The complete flotilla of submarines, as at present arranged, will therefore consist of 22 vessels, of which seven will be completed in 1900, the same number in 1901, five in 1902, and three in 1903.—"United Service Gazette."

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

UNSATISFACTORY AGRICULTURAL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

THE recent sale of eighty millions of Four per Cent. German Treasury Bonds in the United States has created such an unfavourable impression throughout Germany that the German Government will be compelled to abstain from any repetition of the measure, remarks the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard." In this connection, Dr. George von Siemens, the well-known head of the Deutsche Bank has just published in Der Barth's "Nation" an article showing that the German, and especially the Berlin, Bourses, cannot discharge their national duties without more freedom of action than they enjoy under the restrictions with which they have been burdened of late by Agrarian and other reactionary members of the Reichstag. Dr. von Siemens says:—"Germany was formerly in possession of large sums of United States Bonds, and still holds large quantities of their Railway Securities. The form of financial transactions is as important as that of social intercourse. The way in which the Loan was concluded has, unfortunately, given rise abroad to a belief that Germany is financially weak, though no expert can doubt that Germany is able to easily absorb such a Loan. The reason for the preference given to American buyers was apparently the regard paid to the theory of certain people that foreign gold would thus be brought into the country, but this theory will probably prove erroneous, and most of the shares will return to Germany within a short time. It can no longer be doubted that the circumstances under which the Loan was issued have made an unfavourable impression nearly everywhere. . . . The fact that the Loan was subscribed for in the United States alone on September 18, whereas it was quoted in Germany only a week later, impressed upon the whole world the idea that Germany was forced to apply to the United States ; and that it was only the portion refused there that was subscribed for at home. . . . The prescriptions of the German Bourse regulations thus rendered the affair not only a financial but also a political defeat. If the Bourse had had more freedom of action this would never have occurred." The correspondent adds that an article in the official "Reichsanzeiger," based on the official statistics of the German Empire, convincingly proves that German agriculture is incapable of meeting the home consumption of corn, meat, etc. ; and that 29·6 per cent. of wheat, 8·1 per cent. of rye, 30·9 per cent. of barley, and 6·2 per cent. of oats, must be imported into Germany for that purpose, as well as one-twentieth part of the meat required in Germany. Moreover, nearly five pounds of lard and tallow per head have been imported during each of the last five years. All this sh

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MR. NIKOLA TESLA has taken out patents for insulating electrical conductors by laying them in troughs and freezing water about them into ice, which is a non-conductor. Dr. R. A. Fessenden, however, was before him with the idea, and suggested in a paper to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1898 that the conductors could be made hollow and laid in a trench containing water. Cold brine flowing through the conductors would freeze the water and insulate the conductors. The brine would serve to cool houses or make ice, &c. Tesla's American patents were only applied for on June 15 of this year, and are, according to Dr. Fessenden, invalid. If the system comes into practice Tesla will not be able to claim the principal idea, only his mode of applying it. The plan has caused some discussion in English electrical circles.

Sterilised air has been tried successfully for preserving meat. The air is sterilised by purification and reduction of temperature to 20 degrees below freezing point. The meat is in sealed chambers and has not the peculiar taste of merely frozen meat, which, according to some, is not so nourishing as freshly killed meat.

Herr George Rumker, of Hamburg Observatory, has estimated the width of a flash of lightning which struck a tower 550 yards from the camera that photographed it as one-fifth inch. On each side of the main flash were curious ramifications making it resemble a ribbon torn in shreds.

It has been decided at the International Astr-Photographic Conference held in Paris that the great observatories of America and Europe will co-operate in determining the astronomical facts about Eros, the little planet between the earth and Mars.

M. Henriot in "La Nature" shows by photographs the fostering effects on wheat, haricots, and other vegetables of solutions of sulphate of iron. The best effects were obtained with solutions of 5 to 10 per-cent. of sulphate. As the sulphate of copper in solution kills insects on vegetables and the sulphate of iron improves their growth, it is likely that both solutions will be employed as dressing.

The Eiffel Tower is provided with some new lifts, which have hydraulic brakes like those employed in artillery, which act as buffers to the car in case of accident to the suspension cables. These lifts are made by the Compagnie des Fives Lille, and they seem to lessen the shock of the car when it is arrested very well.

The administration of the port of Hamburg have been trying "pictoline," a gaseous product containing sulphuric acid from the chemical works of M. Raoul Pictet, Berlin. The gas is conveyed into the hold, and in three hours kills the rats. Fumigation by sulphur and carbon, the old plan, exposes the vessel to the risk of fire, and takes much longer to kill the rats, On the other hand, pictoline can only be used, at present, in empty holds, because the sulphuric acid might injure merchandise.

The automobile has done well in the Austrian military manœuvres. Twelve of 32 horse-power made a rough journey of 480 miles through the Carpathians, with some heights of over 3,000 feet, and some gradients of one in six to climb, at a rate of 15 miles an hour on the average.

Captain Cagni, of the Stella Polaris says the Duke of Abruzzi is to organise another Polar expedition. He denies the existence of Petermann Land, and of any islands north of Franz Josef Land.

At the International Automobile Show and Races, Washington Park, Chicago, the short distance record was broken by Mr. T. E. Griffen who did a mile in 1 min. 6-100 sec. Mr. Alexander Winton also made ten miles in 16min 2-100 sec.

Dr. Gamble and Mr. Keble in the Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science for September, have shown that the familiar prawn (Hippolyte varians) found in tidal pools along shore as well as in deeper waters, changes its colour like the chameleon to suit its environment. The colours range from red through green to blue. There is a periodic change of colour for day and night.

Dr. T. E. Thorpe, of the Government Laboratory reports on inks submitted to him by the Stationery Office, and while approving those made with tannin and iron salts for the permanence of their marks, he points out that evaporation thickens them, and advises the use of small ink-wells receiving regular attention.

A pamphlet of the Japanese Government on the weather service of Japan shows that it numbers about 1,000 stations, and is very complete. Vessels over 100 tons burden are compelled to make weather observations six times a day, and forward results to the Meteorological Office. Some 82 per cent. of the weather warnings are correct.

According to Mr. W. L. Tower in a paper to the American Association for the Advancement of Science the Colorado potato beetle seems to have come from the north of South America, and to have varied with the climates of Central America, so that different varieties are found in the Mexican Tableland and the coast belts. On the tableland it grew smaller. The North American variety, Leptmotarca decem-lineata, is found as far north as Canada and Manitoba. In 1859 it moved eastward from Colorad along the Platte River feeding on the potatoes which sprang from seeds lost by emigrants.

The Badger Brass Company of Kenosha, Wisconsin, have introduced an electrical "exerciser" like the ordinary elastic cord exerciser, but sending an electric current through the body. The cords are conductors of the electricity, and the performer stands a metal plate in the circuit of the battery"?

Moldavite, or "bottlestones," are egg-shaped masses of a glassy mineral found in sandy deposits of Bohemia. They resemble the "volcanic bombs" of obsidian found in Australia. Dr. Guess, an Austrian geologist, has pointed out their likeness to meteorites, and regards them of extra-terrestrial origin: but might not lightning flashes cause them by fusing the sand.

The will of Professor Piazi Smyth, late Astronomer-Royal for Scotland, provides for the publication of his manuscripts on spectroscopy, and the promotion every ten or twenty years of an expedition to study the heavenly bodies with the spectroscope at a mountain altitude of 6,000 feet or more.

The Yellow workman has found his way into the Trans-Baikal region, and is employed on the Trans-Siberian Railway. He does less work than a Russian, but only gets half the pay. The Chinaman as a rule declines to work in water or in damp places. He is a good shoemaker, gardener, and gold miner, but not a good mason.

It is proposed to rebuild the city of Galveston on the same site as before, notwithstanding the fact that it lies in the path of tropical hurricanes. The citizens hope to provide against these by the aid of modern engineering, but how is not quite clear yet.

Captain Bernier has not found a good whaler for his North Polar expedition, and intends to build one with the aid of the Canadian Government and merchants of Quebec.

In the State of Nebraska nearly every accredited high school is now using the compound microscope in the study of plants selected as types of all the greater groups of the vegetable kingdom.

Truffles are thought by M. Grimblot to be reproduced by wood mice conveying their spores; and certain landowners of the Lot and Correze, France, are trying to ascertain whether or not cattle do not disseminate the spores.

Experiments at the University of Illinois indicate that washing coal improves it for cooking and gas-making, by removing slate, ash, and sulphur.

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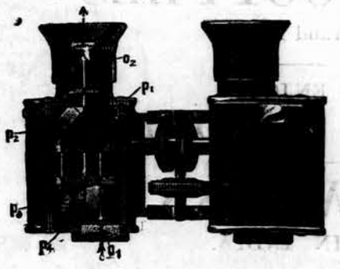

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